McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

of New York.

Political Notes.

—Study the platform carefully. It is broad and strong, and contains just such expressions as will suit the great patriotic element of the country.

—Very few Democrats will be so indiscreet as to drink Mississippi water when they go to St. Louis. It would have a bad effect on their Democracy.

—Hayes will sweep the north-west like a tornado, carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand, and go into the Presidential chair with a tremendous majority.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

—Now that ex-Speaker Blaine has been defeated at Cincinnati, and no longer in the way of political aspirants, the scandal committees should be magnanimous enough to call off their dogs.

—The Democracy are seriously considering the propriety of not making any nominations at St. Louis. They think it a useless expenditure of time and money, as Hayes and Wheeler will be elected anyway.

—The Congressional document room is in charge of a sound reform Democrat, and Fitzhugh, the ex-doorkeeper, states over his own signature that a round hundred thousand volumes of valuable documents are missing from that receptacle. Turn on the light.

—Since Senator Wallace has been suggested as the coming man at St. Louis, all the Scotch Democrats are becoming enthusiastic over him. He is supposed to be a lineal descendant of Sir William Wallace, the famous Scottish chief. 'Rah for Sir. William and his coffee pot.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS has written a book called "The Story of Charlie Ross, the Kidnapped Child," which is now in press and will soon be given to the world at so much per copy. One would suppose that the story of Charlie Ross had been so thoroughly ventilated by the public press during the long search for the child that there would be nothing else to learn on the subject save his present whereabouts or fate. But as the book is from the pen of the father, it will doubtless contain much that is new to the general reader, in the shape of correspondence and matter which has been kept from the public. We hope the book will meet with a ready sale, as the author has impoverished himself in his search for his lost child, and a desire to obtain the means of subsistence in his declining years, and not the wish to give greater publicity to his misfortunes, is the motive which led to its publication.

WE are free to confess that Hon. James G. Blaine was our choice for President, but as a majority of the convention did not concur in our views, we must say that the nomination of Governor Hayes suits us exactly. Mr. Hayes visited our town last fall and made one of the best speeches of the campaign: in fact, every Republican that saw him and heard his speech regarded him as the coming man, until Speaker Blaine annihilated the Democratic Congress, which caused a temporary feeling in his favor. As the convention has named our first choice we have every reason to be gratified with the result, and we have not the least doubt but the people will elect the ticket by an unprecedented majority. Hip, hurrah!!!

AN old woman died recently in Bristol, England, who owned, among other property, a very valuable collection of studies from the nude by well know artists. A married niece in the house at the time of her death thought these were highly improper paintings, and the moment her aged relation died, burned them up. When the will was opened the niece learned that her only legacy was these pictures which she had burned, and which were worth about $40,000.

They Advertise Them Over Again.

We published a communication two weeks ago setting forth that the County Treasurer had not complied with the law in advertising his bi-ennial sales of unseated lands, to which the *Watchman* took exceptions and stated that the sales would go on at the appointed time, the REPUBLICAN to the contrary notwithstanding. The truth is, that our correspondent's development of the case caused quite a flutter among the Court House suckers, and the modern Democratic apostles who do the advising, were called to account for not properly expounding the law. A change of base was immediately agreed upon, and the tow-headed youth who fingers the county funds was advised to call on Republican lawyers if he wished proper legal advise. This he considered would be a breach of faith to the Court House Ring, who concluded a consultation with Judge Meyer was advisable, and his Treasurership was sported off to Lock Haven by the first train. Judge Orvis was at home, but his opinions do not seem to suit the Ring when it requires violations of law to keep them out of difficulties.

The sale did not take place as the *Watchman* asserted it would, and was adjourned. The next step was to advertise properly, under Judge Meyer's instructions, or otherwise. Consultation after consultation was held. The interests of the Ring were at stake. The extra advertising must go to the paper that will promote the interests of the Ring. The Boss was consulted. "The Centre Hall *Reporter* could not have it," said he; "that sheet has been faithless to my interest; it has published lying communications when I was a candidate; it has never said I was an honest man, competent to fill any office I wanted; therefore, check the *Reporter* out till my ends are accomplished!"

"How about the REPUBLICAN, Mr. Boss?" "It deserves the same fate," said he, "for it is continually showing to the people that we steal their money and *swell on it.* It tells all about the extras, which we do not want the people to know. Just as soon as the extras are cut off we cease to flourish," said the Boss. "There is point in that," replied Cæsar, and we must concur." That's the word, but we didn't know what to call it. "Concur! concur!! concur!!!" shouted the Ring; and concur they did, for the last number of the Philipsburg *Journal* comes to us brim full of unseated land advertising, the sale of which will take place on the 21st day of August, 1876.

The editor of the Millheim *Journal* is on his dignity, and philosophizes in this wise on our communication:

> We, in common with many of our fellow men, had not the slightest doubt up to Wednesday evening, June 7th, A. D. 1876, when a correspondent (?) of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN informed us that "some dreams are nothing else than dreams unnatural and full of contradiction." To be a little plainer, said correspondent refers to several decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deciding that a German paper is no paper at all: that legal notices given in such papers are not legal, in fact no notices whatever.
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> We venture the opinion that our Supreme Judges should have followed out their decision to its logical conclusions. They should have "decided" that German editors are no editors, German printing material no printing material, and finally that German voters are no voters, and German votes no votes. This would be specially gratifying to about one hundred German journalists in Pennsylvania, and more than 200,000 voters.
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> We sympathize with our friends of the *Journal*, and yet they should remember that the English language is the language of the country. The business of the country is done in that language, and hence the decision of the court. If advertising is done in any foreign language it must be expressly so stated in the law which authorizes it, else our county officers who show a disposition to keep as much of their affairs from the people as possible, would be starting a paper in some obscure language which no one could understand. The present Treasurer seems to desire nothing so much as to keep all knowledge possible from the people of Pennsvally. He will neither advertise in the *Reporter* nor the REPUBLICAN, the only papers (if we except the *Journal* of Millheim, which has a little local circulation in that immediate neighborhood) which have much circulation on that side. If the people of the other side do not soon get tired of this trifling, then of a truth are they a patient, forbearing people.

The Nominations.

The nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, was a surprise—and we may add, a disappointment—to the Republicans of this part of the State. We had watched Blaine's course so long, and admired his noble defense of himself against his calumniators that the people had flocked to his standard and made his cause their own; it was for this reason, therefore, when the news of the nomination first flashed over the wires that it awakened no feeling of enthusiasm in the hearts of the people. Had Blaine been the nominee, Bellefonte would have been wild with joy, and bonfires and illuminations would have followed. As it was, every Republican, at first, felt depressed, as though a blow had been struck at his best friend.

But upon a sober second thought the people have come to think that, after all, it was done for the best—that the hand of God was in it. No true Republican believes the charges brought against our noble leader, James G. Blaine—charges as false as the false hearts of the villains who utter them—but had he been nominated these charges would have been renewed, and we should have been compelled to fight this great battle on the defensive all the time. Blaine can wait! He is young, a patriot noble and true, and to-day stands first in the hearts of his countrymen, and four years from now will be the great leader that shall lead the Republican party to victory.

With Hayes the Republican party can fight an aggressive war. His record is as white and pure as the undriven snow. Against his fair name no foe can utter a word with truth. The Democratic press all over the country are beginning to show that they think the contest is settled. Their forces are divided and distracted, and their only hope of success laid in the hope that the Republicans would put up a man against whom they could make capital, either true or false. They have been disappointed; the Republicans have nominated two of the truest patriots and purest men in the Republic. In speaking of the ticket the New York *Tribune*, which has been and is an anti-Administration journal, says:

"The action of the Cincinnati Convention yesterday was something of a surprise, but it will command the approval of a large majority of Republicans, and the ticket will have the cordial support of the whole party. Gov. Hayes is a man of whom it is impossible to say a word of evil. Personally he is not only above reproach but above suspicion. There are no dark corners in his history which need investigation or have ever set the tongue of scandal wagging. He has been a distinguished soldier, an incorruptible Congressman, an able and popular Governor. Outside of Ohio he has been almost unknown until very recently; but the high regard in which he is held by his own people is the best testimony to his private character.

"Mr. Wheeler, like Gov. Hayes, is a sound Republican from conviction and not from the love of office. Like Gov. Hayes, also, he is a thoroughly and conspicuously honest man, to whom investigation can bring no embarrassment, but only brighter credit. His name is the very strongest that could have been chosen for effect upon New York.

"The combination indeed is one of the most formidable that have been suggested on either side, and although it cannot be said that the course is entirely clear while the Democracy have yet to be heard from, it seems almost certain that Hayes and Wheeler are to be the officers inaugurated next March. Mr. Blaine has made a magnificent fight and has developed qualities of leadership of which no other candidate has shown a sign. Convinced that he had been most unjustly attacked, the *Tribune* supported him, and the extraordinary scenes when his name was mentioned at Cincinnati showed that he controlled not merely the support but the sympathies of a very large section of the Republican party. But his most ardent friends must now admit, first, that he had bitter enemies in his own party; and, secondly, that his campaign, if he had been nominated, would of necessity be a defensive one. There are no such objections to Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler. They represent conciliation and cordiality within the party. They will unite all the hitherto jarring factions, and enable even Bristow men and Conkling men to march to the polls together. The convention moreover has shown great sagacity in considering the question of locality. The nomination of Governor Hayes secures the largest of the October States, whose vote must influence all the rest in November, and the selection of Mr. Wheeler does all that is possible to appropriate the vote of New York. The Democrats will find it almost impossible to make a more popular ticket; we shall be glad to see them try to make a better one."

The Cincinnati Convention

The Ticket and the Platform.

Scenes and Incidents when the Result was Announced.

Last week we went to press too early to give our readers any information about the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, which convened at Cincinnati on last Wednesday, June 14th. It may seem too late now to go into lengthy details of the proceedings, and, indeed, we have not the space to give a full, detailed account of the three days' proceedings.

The convention met at 11:30 A. M., and was called to order by Governor Morgan, who introduced Rev. Dr. Mullen, of Covington, Kentucky, who opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. Morgan followed the prayer with an address, after which he, in the name of the National Committee, nominated Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York for temporary chairman. The nomination was unanimously adopted. Irvin M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, were appointed temporary secretaries. Several resolutions and memorials were here introduced, which were referred to committees.

Gen. Logan, being called on, addressed the convention. He said the approaching compaign evidently promises one of no ordinary character. The attitude of the opponents of the Republican party shows that the time has come again when every patriot should buckle on his armor to preserve the fruits of the tremendous struggles of the past, instead of handing them over to the hands of our foes for destruction. Let there be, therefore, no uncertain sound in the platform to be enunciated there on any question that is vital. The question before the American people is that this is a Republican convention and should be captured only by Republicans. He argued that the effort is now making to destroy the government, not by force of arms, but by capturing the government and then nullifying every law passed for the purpose of protecting the citizens. The first is by the assassination of the private character of every leading Republican, by Star Chamber proceedings, by using the dagger of destruction to plunge into the vitals of the men who have stood firmly to the principles of liberty. Mr. Logan proceeded to say, whoever the convention shall nominate will be his man, as a Republican can and will be elected. He closed with counsel to calmness and moderation.

Governor Hawley, being called for, took the platform and apologized for his inability to say much, because of physical indisposition. He regretted that he could not coincide with Gen. Logan; he could not feel that all the Republican party had to do was to nominate a ticket and go home sure that they can elect it. There has been considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind. He expected to support any good, sound Republican who might be nominated here, but practical wisdom demands such a nomination as will and ought to satisfy the public sense of propriety, and that a rigid, honest and faithful redemption of our promise to resume specie payments is not only due to our national honer, but is an indispensable prerequisite to a return to commercial prosperity.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, being called for, came forward on crutches. During part of his speech he occupied his seat, rising frequently as he warmed up to his subject, and standing until his limbs were exhausted. Michigan, he said, had never trailed the Republican banner. She will triumphantly cast her vote for the candidate of this convention, and he earnestly urged that while they stand by the sentiment, "Let no guilty man escape," to see to it also, that no honest man has his reputation assassinated.

Mr. Loring, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows: President, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Irvin M. Bean, of Wisconsin; and also a long list of Vice Presidents; J. Smith Futhey, Esq., is the Vice-President from Pennsylvania. The name of Ben Wade, as one of the Vice-Presidents, elicited much applause.

After some discussion of the motion to postpone consideration of the report on permanent organization until after contesting delegations had been settled, the motion was tabled and the report was adopted. Mr. McPherson, on taking the chair, said: No one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unsought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise; but I have been reared in the school of duty and in the politics of Pennsylvania. It is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty, and therefore I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee, and ratified by yourselves as an honor tendered to the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this convention. Since 1856 in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered, and in this Centennial Convention she has turned an inflexible, defiant face to the enemy. She says no truce with treason, malignity, hate, or anything that is not national. She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue what she has long been, and I say it with all respect, foremost in the Republican caucus.

The Committee on Rules reported that they were not ready to report. The convention then adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning. Hon. Morton McMichael was offered the permanent chairmanship of the convention by the Committee on Organization, but declined on account of his health. The first ballot gave him 31 out of 43 votes.

SECOND DAY.

Convention assembled an hour after the appointed time. A memorial was presented from the National Women Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Saylor J. Spencer was allowed ten minutes to present their claims to the attention of the convention.

Mr. Cessna reported rules for the government of the convention, which were adopted after some discussion. The rules disposed of there came the report of the committee on Contested Elections.

John L. Ensor, chairman of the committee, reported that full delegations were present except from North Carolina and Nevada, where each was one short. He recommended that the delegates present be allowed to cast the whole vote.

There were no contested delegations except in Alabama, Florida and the District of Columbia. In Alabama the committee recommended the admission of the anti-Spencer delegates, headed by Jeremiah Haralson. In the Florida case they recommended the admission of the Conover delegates. In the District of Columbia they recommended the admission of Bowen and Green. Mr. Harris, of Nevada, from the minority of the committee, presented a minority report in the Alabama case, claiming that the Spencer delegation was the only legitimate and truly representative delegation from that State. The majority report was signed by 26 of the committee, and the minority by 11. Now came the trial of strength between the Blaine men and and their opponents. The anti-Blaine men did the most talking as the delegations admitted by the majority report were for Blaine. Finally Wisconsin demanded the previous question. The roll of States was called, the minority report was rejected—yeas 354, nays 375—and the majority report adopted. Pennsylvania cast her 58 votes for the minority report.

Immediately after the adoption of the majority report of the committee on credentials, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, from the committee on resolutions, rose and addressing the President, said: "You must be aware that your committee on resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat different sentiments and widely-separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the statements we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it for your consideration and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows:"

THE PLATFORM.

> When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims, for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:
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> First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and state governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.
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> Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the great truths, spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.
>
> Third. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party is sacredly pledged. The power to provide for enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments lies in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter, until these results are placed beyond dispute and recall.
>
> Four h. In the act of Congress signed by President Grant the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by continuous and steady progress to specie payment.
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> Fifth. Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the house of representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that senators and representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate the appointments to office. The invariably rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees—giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be asserted, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.
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> Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened consciences of the people concerning political affairs and we will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.
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> Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.
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> Eighth. The revenue necessary for current expenditures, and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.
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> Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.
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> Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in States for that purpose.
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> Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians, on the moral and material interests of the country.
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> Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights of women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.
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> Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.
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> Fourteenth. The pledge which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. A grateful people will always regard those who periled their lives for their country's preservation, in the kindest remembrances.
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> Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united south, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.
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> Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; and making its control of the house of representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of an unrepentent rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstructions of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.
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> Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace.

After some discussion the platform, as read, was adopted

The chair announced that the next business was the nomination of candidates. [Great applause.]

Motions to adjourn were made, and vociferously objected to. The question was put to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow and was lost.

Mr. Kellog, of Connecticut, nominated Marshall Jewell for the Presidency, R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, nominated Oliver P. Morton, the nomination being seconded by Pinchback, of Louisana; Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated

Continued on Fourth Page.

Poetry.

Faces.

BY J. V. HICKMAN KOONS.

As we turn thro' the world's massive album
What numberless faces we meet,
The open, the mystic, the mournful,
The merry, the saucy, the sweet.

Some glare like a rude advertisement
That any may read as they run;
Like coarse-printed pamphlets are many,
You read, but know little when done.

There's one face in modest type fashioned,
So full of expression and truth,
That we read and could read on forever
For it still wears the freshness of youth.

That sweet face is loved the world over,
How it turns into sweetness life's gall,
Full of light as the sun is of sunshine,
And it smiles as benignly on all.

Tho' its features be rough and uneven
Yet thr' them a tenderness shines,
As mountain flowers peep out in beauty,
Among rude rocks and wild netted vines.

That sweet face, oh, how we all love it!
I know one who has it, don't you?
The mother-of-love-face, let us call it,
Its light is so tender and true.

The Spiritual Birth of Man.

Not, as some have thought, does God take
The varied forms of earth to make
In a new shape, the human kind;
Nor do as Darwin thought divine—
Because *we are*, the form must be;
As from the germ proceeds the tree!
We are; and thus is shaped the soul,
Its several parts to suit the whole.
Before there's life in mortal clod,
The spirit form is born of God;
For "God is Love!" a thought divine—
And in the thought the life doth shine.
We care not what the earthly mold,
That first enclosed the human soul.
Before "the man" the thought must be!
What e'er the form, the thought is free.
So do not think that death can hold
Within its grasp a human soul,—
'Tis born of thought, and thought must be
Possessed of immortality.
And now, because I think, I am;
And when yon sun, serene and calm,
Its glories paled, shall fade from view,
As lifts in cloud the morning dew,
Because I think, I still shall be;
And time becomes eternity!
But now, Oh man, what wilt thou be,
When thou shall roam a spirit free?
This earth shall claim its full return,
Of what it lent, till thou didst learn
Thyself to know! But who can tell
The heights of heaven, the depths of hell,
To which this soul may yet attain,
As it shall fly, all free of rein?
Then, shall I soar in thought sublime?
Or will I crawl in mud and slime?
I pray for inspiration now!
Lay holy hands upon my brow;
Speak, angels, to this soul of mine,
That it may live the life divine;
Let wisdom light me on the road
Where thought, in man, becomes a god!

J. O. M. HEWITT.

Our Story Teller.

A Beleaguered Home.

It was the last letter in the post-bag that brought the news of our ruin as we sat at breakfast with the windows open to the ground, looking out upon the sunny lawn, a silver streak of river beyond, and the mountains shining blue in the distance. The first day of Spring balmy and revivifying. I am no believer in presentiments: misfortune descends upon us unawares, without warning or foreshadowing, and the house, beautiful of our hopes, is swept into ruin.

We had been very happy in our married life, little more than a twelvemonth old, with everything seemingly clear and bright before us. And now all was doubt and gloom; our means had vanished into thin air. All my fortune that had been mother's, and that my father, a Colonel in the Indian army, had generously resigned to me, was invested in the Lahorn and Delhi Bank, and that had collapsed into ruin.

We had settled in Wales on our marriage, where I took a pleasant little house situated on a slope of a hill overlooking the valley; well sheltered by trees, embowered in flowering shrubs, and covered with creepers; quite an idyllic little place. I had made up my mind to buy it, but the owner required such a heavy price that I hesitated about withdrawing any of my capital from an investment where the return was so handsome as in our bank, and now it was all gone.

I had no profession, either, to fall back upon; I had served for a few years in my father's corps, but the climate of India did not suit me, and as I was an only child and we had ample means, I retired and came home at the Colonel's wish. Then I married my old playmate and my father's ward, Jane Hammond, to his great delight; he promised to complete another two years' service, and then come home to live with his son and daughter.

Whilst I was reading the letter announcing the fatal news, Jane saw by my face that something dreadful had occurred. "Is it papa?" she cried, for she always called my father thus: "has anything happened to him?" She seemed absolutely relieved when I told her nothing had happened but the loss of all our means.

There is a kind of excitement about misfortune when it first comes upon us, that eases off a portion of the shock. We were quite gay over it, I remember, that first day. We were young, with the world before us. We must descend into the arena of life and fight our way to success; hitherto we had been spectators; for the future we must be actors, heart and soul. We would sell off everything here and go up to London, where I must try for employment. Jane would go out as a daily governess.

One circumstance interfered with any plans of immediate activity on her part. We were daily, almost, expecting the advent of a young stranger; and that must be got over first. Then there were several other hindrances. We had the house upon our hands for another six months at least.

Something could be done about the house at once, my wife suggested. We could write to our landlord and ask him to take it off our hands, or to accept a specified sum in lieu of notice. With an impulse of new-born activity, I sat down to write the note at once. Unexpected misfortunes, I wrote, had put it out of my power to occupy a house at such a rent any longer. Would my londlord kindly consent to some arrangement for relieving me of a portion of my responsibility.

"He must do it; he is sure to do it for his own sake," said Jane, decidedly. "If he won't, we'll put a chimney-sweep in the house, or a traveling tinker." But I didn't feel quite so certain, knowing that landlords are usually tenacious of their rights.

Our landlord was not a native born Welshman, but a retired attorney from one of the large towns, who had purchased the property at a bargain, and was bent on making the most out of it. He lived in a small cottage, about a quarter of a mile away, with a rather bold-face housekeeper. He and I were friendly enough, but Jane would never take the slightest notice of the housekeeper, and I think the young woman resented this hauteur a little. Mr. Tranter—that was my landlord's name—evidently thought me a good tenant, for I had spent a good deal of money in putting things to right about the house, which had been before in rather a neglected condition. I paid rather a high rent for the place, as rents went in this out-of-the-way locality—90*l* a year, paid half-yearly. The custom was in those parts to pay the rents on a specified day, a good while after it was due. Thus the Lady-day rents would be paid late in June, and the Michaelmas about December.

I was a great simpleton, I thought afterwards, to write such a letter; for there is no need of a man to trumpet his misfortunes, which get wind soon enough without his aid. But I had at that time a stupid kind of confidence in the good will of people about me, engendered by a careless, good-natured temper, of which it has taken a good deal of experiment to rid me.

The day following that on which the sad news came was the 25th of March. All the sunshine was gone now; a cold northeaster blowing; all the excitement too, attending our misfortune was over, and the cold dismal reality clearly visible. The news of our trouble had got about, through the medium of Tranter & Co., no doubt. Every one, at least so we thought, looked queerly at us; a shower of unremembered little bills came drifting in upon us. In the course of the day came a reply from Mr. Tranter—a note, at least, taking no notice of my letter, but reminding me that the half-year's rent was this day due.

The same evening, about six, I was told that David, the fisherman, was in the kitchen, and wanted particularly to see me. David had been my guide and companion in many a pleasant fishing expedition; a wiry little fellow; his face lined and seamed with small pox; with quick, intelligent eyes, and long, little fingers, that were deft at any time. David's wife went out as nurse, and in that capacity she had been retained by my wife for her approaching trouble.

"Beg your pardon, sir," said David, touching his forelock in salutation. "I wish to speak with you very particular, yes."

With that I took David into my own room where I kept gun and fishing tackle. "Beg your pardon, sir," he said, breaking forth suddenly into speech, "you'll think me a very impudent fellow, but do you owe Mr. Tranter any money?"

"Not I; why do you ask, David?"

"Well, sir, as I happened to make a call at the Skinners' Arms just now, my cousin, Hugh Jones, came into the bar, not seeing me, and he said to the man he was with, 'Is it a good job I will have at Brynmor to-morrow?' 'Capital,' said Morris—for that was the man he was with—'there will be a week's possession, and then the sale; and between Mr. Tranter and me, we will skin the young Englishman nicely. There's for you."

This Morris, it seemed, was an auctioneer and agent, in a small way, bailiff of the county courts, and wrecker in general. A burly, down-cast looking man, going about in a silent way and stealthy manner; respectful to persons above him in position, but with a hard cold eye that boded ill for any one at his mercy. But I was in no danger of any process of law. What could Morris be to me? Then in an instant I recalled the fact that this was legally the rent day, and that the law accords to a landlord, without notice or process, the right to seize his tenant's effects and take possession of his premises.

"But," I cried, as all this flashed upon me, "Tranter would never venture upon such an outrage."

"Indeed he would care little for what was said of him if he could make a trifle; and listen, captain—I heard Morris say that he had taken a fancy to your furniture, and means to get all for the half-year's rent."

Then I realized for the first time that I was in a very desperate position. I had only a few pounds in my pocket; everything else was locked up in this woeful bank. Tranter had come to the conclusion that I was socially morbicund, and hoped to have the picking of my bones. To-morrow my cherished home would be in possession of the roughs; and to my poor wife such a shock would perhaps be fatal. What should I do? It was a cruel thing to contemplate quietly this invasion of my home at such a crisis. Surely any man with a heart not altogether of stone, would hold his hand if he knew all the circumstances of the case. With a violent effort I overcame my pride, and resolved that I would humble myself before the man and ask his forbearance.

"Wait here, David," I said, "I may want you;" and I hastily took my hat and went out to Tranter's cottage. I thought I saw his face at the window as I passed, but when his housekeeper came to the door, she laughed in my face, and denied that he was at home. He had gone out and probably would not be back till the next day. Evidently Mr. Tranter had taken precautions not to be spoken to on the subject. I returned home dejected and miserable. The housemaid was looking out for me as I reached the gate. Her mistress was taken ill; David had been sent to seek his wife, and I must go and fetch the doctor.

At midnight things were still in suspense. The doctor and nurse were in the house, but Jane was still in her trouble. The doctor talked cheerfully, but looked a little anxious. In one of the intervals when he came down stairs for a little refreshment, I told him of the position in which I was placed.

"You must keep them out," he said, "at all hazards. If my patient has anything to agitate her, it will be her death."

I took David, who still remained about the premises, into consulation. He brightened up when I told him what I intended to do, and entered heart and soul into the enterprise. We were to stand a siege; it was necessary to lay our plans carefully, and there was short time for preparation. At any time after day break the enemy might be upon us. In the first place, as to the out works—the stable and the coach-house—these must be locked up, and the pony in some way got rid of, for it would be impossible to feed him during the blockade. David volunteered to ride off with the pony and leave him with a friend up in the hills, among whose pastures he would be safe from possible capture. Then we must get rid of useless mouths. Cook and housemaid must go home for a holiday, and David undertook to get them out of the house. It would be my business to look to the inner defences of the citadel.

The house was long and low, with a gable at each end, and a covered porch between. In one of the gables was the kitchen, and the sevants' bed-rooms were above that. The other wing contained dining and drawing rooms, over which were our bed room and the guest chamber, with another small closed bed room, lighted from the roof. My own little snuggery was at the back, on the ground floor. To this room and the kitchen I determined to confine myself while the siege lasted. I went round the house, therefore, with gimlet, screws and screwdriver, fastening all the windows, securely fastening and barring all the shutters. I muffled all the bells in the house. There was no knocker on the hall door, the upper part of which was glazed to give light to the hall. The windows of the upper rooms I secured in the same way, except that of my wife's chamber and of the bed-room I occupied myself, the catches of which were perfect, and closed by strong springs. The back door I bolted and barred, but the hall door I simply locked—this to provide for sudden ingress or egress on the part of the garrison. These precautions taken, I felt rather easier in my mind, and sat down to reflect upon the conditions of the contest and my relations with the outside world.

First, as to supplies—bread would be indispensible, and milk. For the rest there was a quarter of mutton hanging in the larder, and the cellar was pretty well stocked with wine and ale. I had almost forgotten the necessity of firing, and that our coals were kept in a shed outside. Bringing this to mind with a start, I took a coal-scuttle and pail, and brought into the house as much coal as would suffice for a few days consumption.

David presently returned in high glee at having saved the pony from the enemy's hands, and to him I confined the difficulty as to the bread and milk. The latter he undertook to bring night and morning in a can, and at a concerted signal I was to lower a cord and hook from the upper window, and hoist it up. Bread enough for three days supply he undertook to obtain.

Night dragged wearily on—a long night of trouble and anguish to my poor wife, of anguish almost to despair on my own part. She was passing through death for my sake, and I could not put a hand to her. The doctor's face grew graver and graver, the nurse, cheerful and chatty at first, looked fagged and dispirited. Strength was becoming exhausted, life hung in the balance and every moment the balance was more unfavorably inclined.

At last, just as gray dawn was breaking, a piping, babbling cry resounded through the house, announcing the advent of a new life upon earth.

"Well," said the doctor, grasping me heartily by the hand, "it's a fine boy, and we shall do excellently now; only perfect quiet, and stillness and rest. She wants to see you, but you must not stop a minute."

As I stood by her bedside, with her poor, fevered hand in mine—and I could dot speak a word, or I should have made a fool of myself—I heard the gate slam too, and I saw, through a crevice in a blind, two men coming down the gravel drive. They separated at the shrubbery, and one of them concealed himself among the trees, whilst the other made his way towards the hall door.

"Don't go," whispered Jane.

"But the doctor orders it." And I tore myself away and hurried down to the door, just in time. The doctor had gone out for a mouthful of fresh air and unwittingly left the door ajar. I threw myself upon it, and it slammed too against the ready foot of Mr. Morris, whose burly form was shadowed against the ground glass panes.

Rap-a-tap-tap went his stick against the door.

"Don't trouble yourself to rap again," I whispered through the key-hole, "for you shan't come in." Then warning the doctor of what had happened, I ran rapidly through the house to examine the fastenings. The siege had commenced.

For the first moment that covered porch was a danger and trouble to the defence. Within it our assailants could lurk unobserved, and it gave them a shelter from the weather that I was by no means inclined to afford them. At the very outset, all my plans were nearly frustrated. I heard a ringing sound upon the pavement of the hall, and running hastily thither, I found that the key had fallen from the lock, and another key was introduced from the outside. My landlord evidently kept duplicate keys of the doors, and the bailiff had made use of one of those little instruments, known to house-breakers, by which the end of a key within its lock can be seized and turned around from the other side. I was just in time to place my foot against the door, whilst I succeeded in putting the bar across. My heart beat violently with excitement, and I was tortured by the thought that some forgotten precaution might ruin everything. But after this attempt nothing more was done; quiet and silence reigned everywhere throughout the house.

I let the doctor out through the drawing room, which I immediately secured. He had undertaken to see Mr. Tranter, and try to induce him to withdraw his men. He presently returned and spoke to me at the window of my bed room. "No use," he said, softly; "he'll have his pound of flesh."

The day passed away heavily enough. At every sound I quivered and trembled, thinking that the men had broken in. I paced softly up and down the house watching at every opening. After some hours Mr. Morris went away, leaving his man on guard—a fellow with a dirty white comforter twisted around his neck, and a battered, greasy hat. He forthwith began to pace the grounds, and as he passed he turned his blood-shot, terrety eyes to the upper window where I sat, and laughed at me defiantly.

I had a long walk in the darkness thinking over what I did. I had written to several friends, on the spur of the moment, the night before, asking for a temporary loan to meet this sudden call; but I had little hope of any favorable reply, and I almost regretted having subjected myself to the humiliation of refusal. My father was in India, and had trouble enough of his own, for his fortunes, too, were embarked in this bank. Of course I couldn't hold out very long; the men would find a way in at last, and all my goods would be seized. Fairly sold there was enough to satisfy all my liabilities here, and give a handsome surplus; but in the hands of these harpies everything would go for an old song. Still if I could keep them out for a week, till Jane got strength enough to rally from the shock, that was all I could expect or even hope for.

Thankfully I saw the sun disappear behind the hills, and darkness crept over the landscape. Everything had gone well in the sick room; in another hour it would be safe to open the doors and wander freely about. It was one of those moments suitable for surprise, when vigilance is lulled by a feeling of coming safety. Suddenly I heard a sound upon the roof, as of some heavy body bumping upon the slates. Could they be trying to enter through the roof? Then I bethought me of the skylight in the closet bed room, which I had overlooked. I ran to the place, and sure enough, the skylight was open, and the ill-omened face of Morris peering in. Luckily the room was quite dark, and the man hesitated to lower himself down into the seeming abyss. He turned to call his man, and I seized the opportunity to spring at the fastening of the skylight, and pulled it down, hanging upon it with all my weight. After several ineffectual attempts to raise it, the men desisted, supposing it securely fastened. This was their last enterprise for the night. Soon after the men drew off, and I was free to open the doors.

All was still going on well with mother and child, but the former had been a good deal disturbed by the noise on the roof; her face was quite fevered and flushed as she eagerly asked what the noise meant.

"A man come to look at the roof? I sent him away, of course."

Presently the doctor came. He was not satisfied with his patient.

"There is feverishness," he said to me, after he had left the room, "which I don't like. She must be kept quiet at all hazards."

But that was easier said than done, for now that the immediate danger was over, she began to worry and fret about me. Was I made comfortable, and did the servants look after me? Had I had a proper supper? She should like to see the cook, to give her some directions.

"The doctor expressly forbids any one to see you."

"Then I forbid you," I said, making a prudent retreat to avoid further rejoinder.

I reached home weak and hungry, for I had not had enterprise enough to cook anything for myself, and had eaten nothing but bread all day. To my surprise I was greeted by a fragrant smell of cooking from the kitchen, and entering, found David standing over a capital fire, his face glowing in the blaze. "Caught some trout for your supper, captain," quoth David. Delicious they were, those crisp brown trout, to a hungry, weary man. David waited upon me with gratified pride, and urged me to eat still more and more, hot from the pan.

He had come to the conclusion, he told me after supper, to which he had been prompted by his wife, that he must come and look after me and assist in the defence of the house, and he would employ his leisure moments in looking after my fishing tackle and try some particularly killing flies for our next fishing expedition. I was very glad of David's company, for I had felt the strain of loneliness and isolation very much that day.

After supper David produced a truss of straw and spread it over the oven and about the floor to dry.

"What's that for, David?" I asked.

"Very likely I'll sleep in it," re replied, knowingly.

There were plenty of beds up-stairs, I told him; but he went on with his operations with the straw.

We had a quiet night, but the patient got very little sleep at first, being nervous and frightened when I was out of her sight, so that I took my rest in an arm-chair by her bed-side, and, after that, she had some refreshing slumber. Daybreak brought our beseigers back again, but this time there were three of them, and they carried among them something that I took to be a ladder.

I woke David and set him on the alert, and went over the house once more to see that all was safe. David took up his position upon a table in the little closet chamber, with his head out of the skylight, reconnoitering the neighborhood. Suddenly I heard him close the skylight and hurry down the stairs.

"Come along, captain," he said, "and I'll show you some fun."

I followed him into the back kitchen where there was a wide, open chimney, of the old sort. A scrambling sound was heard in the chimney, and the bottom of a light ladder appeared, gently lowered down.

"Come you then, boys," shouted David up the chimney; and with that he put a match to the straw, which blazed up fiercely. We heard a loud cry of rage and pain, and a quick scrambling up the chimney.

David laughed defiantly. "Plenty more fire down here," he cried, and dragged the captured ladder into the kitchen. The enemy suddenly retaliated by throwing some water down the chimney. But David did not care for that; he had a reserve of dry straw ready to set fire if any further attempts were made. They presently abandoned any active means to gain an entrance, and contented themselves with a strict blockade; but it was a very narrow thing, that attempt on the chimney, and if David had not been warned by the man they obtained the ladder from, it would have assuredly succeeded.

It was necessary now for David to make a sortie. We had not sent to the postoffice during two days, and it was just possible that there might be lying there an answer to one or the other of the letters I had written. The postoffice was five miles away, and David could not be back in much less than three hours. The fear was, that seeing the garrison so much weakened, the beseigers might make an attack on all sides at once.

But the time of his absence passed quietly enough, and David's honest face appeared on the lawn in front of the house long before I expected it.

"I can't come in, captain," he cried, "for they mean to make a rush upon me; but let down a bit of cord, with a hook at the end, quietly out of the window."

This line of communication, which was invisible to those on the watch, was quickly established, and David fixed the hook into a little bundle of letters, which I quickly hoisted up. Two were excuses from friends—"awfully sorry, so very short themselves," and so on. The third, no doubt, was to the same purpose; but whose handwriting was it? I tore it hastily open and read:

"DEAR HARRY—Just come down on furlough about the affairs at this blessed bank. Things are not so bad as they said. Tom Brown has just shown me your letter. Here are 50*l* in notes to pay the rascals off; and I will be down myself to-morrow."

Sure enough, inside the letter were ten nice, crisp Bank of England 5*l* notes.

I ran and threw open the hall door, letting in the blessed sunshine.

"Are you mad, captain?" cried David as my three foes came rushing down upon me.

"Stand off," I cried, making play with my fists, and keeping them at a distance. "What is due you?"

"Five-and-forty pounds, half a years rent, for Mr. Tranter, and expenses," gasped Morris, preparing for another rush.

"Here's the money for the rent—now give me a receipt. No, not inside the house," I said.

Mr. Morris knelt down on the ground to write his receipt. "And expenses, six-pound-ten," he said, looking up.

"For which you will look to your employer."

David, who had been looking on, wondering, here cut a caper high in the air. Morris drew his men away sullenly, and thus ended the siege of Brynmor.

Next day my father came down, confident and cheerful.

Things were bad enough, but there was the chance of something being saved out of the wreck. In the meantime he must stay in harness for another five years. For me he had the offer of the editorship of an Indian newspaper, that was being established at Lahore, an offer which I gladly accepted. And in due time I left Brynmor, with all the honors of war, and found myself, with my wife and babe, embarked for the wondrous land of India.—*Chamber's Journal.*

How She Managed It.

"Is my hat done?" inquired a cold-looking lady at a Chicago establishment one pleasant day last week.

"Yes, ma'am," politely responded the shop-woman; "it will be here in a moment."

An assistant soon brought up the bonnet, and while the customer was duly inspecting it, the store proprietor ventured to inquire:

"How do you like it, ma'am?"

"It's simply horrid," was the reply.

"But it is just as you ordered it," pleaded the maker of the head-gear.

"Yes, something as I ordered," was the short and sneering answer.

"I'm really sorry, but—"

"Well, never mind," broke in the buyer, with set lips, "what's the expense?"

"A-b-o-u-t seven dollars, I guess," said the shop-woman, timidly.

The money was paid over, and the bonnet ordered up to the house, when the customer pranced out upon the street, and immediately said to an accompanying friend:

"Isn't it perfectly lovely?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "its ravishing; but how could you talk so to that woman?"

"Talk so," exclaimed she of the bonnet, "why, if I had let her know how much I liked the hat, that woman would certainly have charged me ten dollars; but now, you see, I've got it for seven dollars."

The other woman said she had not thought of that, but would profit by her friend's experience, and never like an article again until after she had bought it.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.—A fond father sent his young hopeful of four into an adjoining room to get a book. The boy came back and said it wasn't there. "Yes it is, my son," said the father, "it's on the table." The boy went back and reported again that there was no book there. The father got impatient and sent another for the book, and the mother brought the book from another room with the remark, "Here's your book; it was on the mantle piece." The gentleman composed himself to read, and about ten minutes afterward discovered young hopeful still standing by his chair and regarding him intently. As he raised his eyes the boy broke out solemnly: "Father, there's a fib about somewhere, and I didn' tell it."

"Pa," said a little boy, "what is Mardi-gras they are talking so much about?"

"Shrove Tuesday," replied the well-informed father.

"And what is Shrove Tuesday?"

"Look in the dictionary."

The boy looked and saw, "Shrove Tuesday—the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and Ash-Wednesday." Then he knew all about it.

Political Notes.

—The most sublime feature of the present Congress has been the regularity with which the great Democratic investigation has succeeded in getting hold of the wrong end of the mule.

—Col. John Forsyth estimates that the Democratic delegation from Alabama stands 15 for the Eastern or hard-money policy, which means Tilden or Bayard, and five for the Western or soft-money policy, which means Hendricks.

New Advertisements.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Our Candidates.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

As our readers will all be interested to learn all they can about the men who are to be our standard bearers in the coming Presidential contest, we append a short biographical sketch of their public lives.

Rutherford B. Hayes, who was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, last Friday, June 16th, has had an active and important career. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. After receiving a collegiate education at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., he studied law in Columbus. With the preparation he thus received he entered the law school of Harvard College, whence he graduated with credit. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and met with so much success that he was appointed solicitor of that city. His genial manners and abilities made him exceedingly popular in his profession, and his practice was rapidly growing when the war of the rebellion broke out. He was then just thirty-nine years old, in the prime of his life, and engaged in many important cases, but the call for troops was the signal for him to throw aside the advocate's gown and don the equipments of the soldier. He proffered his services at once, and on the 7th of June, 1861, was appointed major of the 21st Ohio Infantry Regiment. His first services were with Rosecrans in West Virginia, and for a time was judge advocate on that General's staff. In November, 1862, he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and took command of the 23d Ohio, and continued to command it during the spring campaign in West Virginia, and the autumn campaign under General McClellan, until he was wounded at the battle of South Mountain. He was appointed colonel of the 79th Ohio in the same year, but was prevented by his wound from assuming command, and was afterwards transferred back to his former regiment, the 23d. December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the 1st Brigade, Kanawha divison, and held it until Sheridan's victory at Winchester in September, 1864, when he took command of the division, leading it through the battles of the year. Whitelaw Reid, now editor of the New York *Tribune*, relates this anecdote of Colonel Hayes at the battle of Winchester: He was leading his men when suddenly they came upon a morass some sixty yards wide; the water was waist deep, and in some places overgrown with heavy moss, almost strong enough to bear the weight of a man, while the bottom was soft and muddy. This seemed an impassable obstacle, and the whole line hesitated. Not so Colonel Hayes. He immediately spurred his horse into the slough under a thick fire of artillery and musketry. When about half way across the animal mired hopelessly, and then the Colonel dismounted and waded out, being the first man to cross. All through the action he was exposed continually; men fell all around him, and his adjutant fell by his side. In October, 1864, Colonel Hayes was appointed brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Ceder Creek. In the spring of 1865 he commanded an expedition against West Virginia, and was engaged in it when the war terminated. Afterwards he was promoted to be major-general for gallant and distinguished services. He was engaged in much severe service, and participated in many battles, but always bore himself bravely. Before the close of the war he had been elected a member of Congress, and in 1866 was reelected by a handsome majority. Although he was a good lawyer, and had often pleaded before the courts, General Hayes sat in Congress three sessions without making a single elaborate speech. He was noted, however, for his fidelity to Republican convictions and soundness of judgment. In 1867 he was unanimously nominated by his party for Governor of Ohio, and after a spirited contest, in which he took an active part, and which was complicated by the negro suffrage question, he was elected over Allen G. Thurman by a majority of 2,518 in a total poll of 483,000, thus narrowly escaping defeat. He was renominated at the close of his term in 1869, and again elected by a majority of 7,518 over George H. Pendleton. In 1872 he was beaten for Congress by Banning, Liberal Republican. The next appearance of Mr. Hayes as a candidate was last fall, when he was nominated on the public schools platform after a sharp contest with Judge Taft, whose candidacy in opposition to Mr. Hayes was no fault of his own, but was due entirely to a letter which Mr. Hayes wrote the night before the convention, of which the following is an extract: "I cannot allow my name to be used against Judge Taft. He became a candidate after I declined. He is a pure man and a sound Republican. I will not accept a nomination obtained with contest against him." The pith and point of the voluntary endorsement which Mr. Hayes gives to Judge Taft lies in the fact that the contest of the convention turned on an energetic effort to placate the Liberal Republican party by his nomination. The attempt failed, and Mr. Hayes became a candidate, accepting the nomination by telegraph the same day. In the bitter and hard-faught canvass which followed Mr. Hayes was successful, receiving a majority of 5,544 over Allen.

Governor Hayes visited our town during the contest last fall, and many of our citizens had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. He delivered an address at the Court House on the issues of the day, and the universal verdict of all who heard him on that occasion was, that he was a fine speaker, a deep, logical reasoner. He is an efficient administrative officer, and will make a first-class President. The last public office he held was that of Centennial Commissioner, which he resigned when he became Governor.

William A. Wheeler.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, unanimously nominated at Cincinnati on Friday, is one of the best men who could have been chosen for the position, and one who will give satisfaction to the party throughout the nation. He was born at Malone, Franklin county, New York, June 3d, 1819. He had a common school education, and spent a year in study at the University of Vermont, and, after passing seven years in a lawyer's office in his native county, was in 1849 admitted to practice. After a few years practice he was elected district attorney as a Democrat, and when his term expired (he had changed his politics in the meantime) he was elected to the New York Assembly as a Whig. He was re-elected, but at the close of his second term retired to the practice of his profession. A short time afterwards he became first the cashier of his local bank, a position he held for fourteen years, and at a later date became President of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point Railroad, continuing in the supervision of the road for eleven years. At the death of the Whig party he became a Republican, and entered the State Senate in January, 1858, to take his seat in the first Legislature fully controlled by the Republican party. Robert Campbell, a Republican, was at the time Lieutenant-Governor, and the position of President, pro. tem., to which Mr. Wheeler was elected, was, in consequence, a purely honorary position. Through the sessions of 1858 and 1859, Mr. Wheeler served in the Senate, and in the fall of the last-named year he was elected to a seat in the Thirty-seventh Congress, carrying all three of the strong Republican counties—Clinton, Essex and Franklin—of which the Sixteenth district was then composed. In all the debates and votes of that exciting war session he was uniformly on the side of the Union and liberty. After the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress Mr. Wheeler did not enter public service until 1866, when he was elected a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, of which he was subsequently chairman. His only speech was made upon taking the chair, and it was radical to the core, and strongly pronounced in favor of negro suffrage. In 1868 he was re-elected a member of Congress, and has served continuously down to this day. He has been either chairman or a member of many important committees, and it was he who arranged the famous Louisiana compromise. He is a friend of public improvements and a good protectionist, whose nomination will be heartily seconded in Pennsylvania.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Howl from Houserville.

HOUSERVILLE, June 7, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—

We see in your valuable paper that the people of Bellefonte are annoyed in certain parts of the town by what you term nuisances. Indeed, we believe there is no community altogether free from these things. Away up here, almost under the shadow of the State College steeple, there is located a big, black, woolly she-dog, that is noted for nothing but her silly actions on the public road, and a continual howling at night. Sometime ago the boys got hold of the dog and shaved her bushy tail, which gave it the appearance of a Chinese toilet; but it only made matters worse. It required but one-sixteenth of the power appropriated to the bushy tail, to wag the shaved tail, and the balance of this inherent power seemed to sympathize with and strengthen the dog's lungs. The people can get around the contents of a chaff tick emptied upon big stones in the public road, or the accumulation of a pig pen shoveled into the same, in hot weather; but the continual bel owing of the dog during these short June nights is more than exhausted human nature can endure. Indeed, there is but one man within a radius of three miles that can sleep under the pressure at all, and it is said that he smokes fourteen pipes of Centennial tobacco a day; said tobacco being manufactured out of the stumps of segars which have been rescued from the spittoons of the hotels. X.

A New Pest in the West.

DICKINSON COUNTY, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR —

I have pictured to your many readers the bright side of Kansas, and presume it will be but justice to show a little of the dark also.

We were cursed with the grasshopper and locust, and are now enjoying the ravages of the caterpillar, (if enjoyment it can be to see a man's crop destroyed.) They have only been noticed within the past week, but are here in countless numbers. Whole fields of grain have been destroyed, and one field of forty-five acres, which I have heard of in particular, they say there is not one grain of wheat on the lot. I have not seen the lot personally, but the report is certainly correct. Two of my neighbor's whole crop is destroyed. I went over my own crop on Sunday, and find that grain on bottom land that is well advanced is not injured much as yet: but it is hard to tell what they may do. My upland crop is badly hurt, and I think will all be destroyed; four or five acres entirely eat out.

Of course we jayhawks do not feel so jubilant over our prospects. Our harvest will be ready for the reaper the last of this or first of next week, and should the caterpillar continue its ravages I have no doubt, ere many days, we will hear the merry click of the reaper on all sides. Men talk of cutting it very green to save it from the pests. I was conversing with a Pennsylvania man in Abilene, on Saturday, and he told me they had a hail-storm in his neighborhood that did considerable damage. I asked him if it done his crop any harm. "No; it just passed south of me." "Well, sir, you ought to thank God for that." "Ah," says he, "God has nothing to do with this place." The caterpillar is at work on his crop, and I don't blame the fellow for being discouraged.

Should the caterpillar destroy our wheat crop, and the merry hopper feast on our corn, it will leave Kansas poor as a church mouse, and I presume you will hear a mournful wail from whence you might have heard rejoicing.

CENTRE COUNTY BOY.

A Toast.

Two Important Discoveries: The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmer of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.

A BRILLIANT AMERICAN NOVEL.—John Esten Cooke, of Virginia, an American novelist whose stories, in thrilling situations, sustained power, dramatic incident, and charming diction, are unsurpassed, has written for the Detroit *Free Press* a serial entitled "Canolles: The Fortunes of a Partisan of '81. A Story of the Revolution." It will be commenced in the *Weekly Free Press* of June 10th. During this Centennial year such a story should be especially welcome. Such of our readers as are interested in this department of literature will, no doubt, gladly hail "Canolles" as the type of the heroic partisan of American liberty, and hasten to secure for themselves the pleasure of the perusal of what promises to be the most attractive story of the year.

WE are under obligations to Governor Hartranft for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature during the session of 1876.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Benj. H. Bristow, and was seconded by Judge Portland, of Vermont, George William Curtis, of New York, and Richard H. Dana, of Massachusetts. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in a magnificent speech nominated James G. Blaine, and was seconded by Turner, of Georgia, and Frye, of Maine. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, nominated Roscoe Conkling. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, nominated Gov. Hayes, seconded by St. James, of Missouri, and Davis, of West Virginia. Lin Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania, nominated Gov. Hartranft. There was applause as each nomination was made, but the most tremendous enthusiasm was displayed over the names of Bristow and Blaine. A ballot was ordered when it was found that the hall could not be lighted, and the convention adjourned until Friday morning.

THIRD DAY—THE BALLOTING.

FIRST BALLOT.

James G. Blaine, Maine	285
Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky	113
Roscoe Conkling, N. Y	99
Oliver P. Morton, Ind	124
Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio	61
John F Hartranft, Pa	58
Marshall Jewell, Connecticut	11
Wm. A. Wheeler, N. Y	3
Total vote	754

SECOND BALLOT.

Blaine	296
Bristow	114
Conkling	93
Morton	120
Hayes	64
Hartranft	63
Edm B. Washburne, Ill	1
Wheeler	3
Total vote	754

THIRD BALLOT.

Blaine	293
Bristow	121
Conkling	90
Morton	113
Hayes	67
Hartranft	68
Washburne	1
Wheeler	2
Total vote	755

FOURTH BALLOT.

Blaine	292
Bristow	126
Conkling	84
Morton	108
Hayes	68
Hartranft	71
Washburne	3
Wheeler	2
Total vote	754

FIFTH BALLOT.

Blaine	287
Bristow	114
Conkling	82
Morton	95
Hayes	102
Hartranft	69
Washburne	3
Wheeler	2
Total vote	754

SIXTH BALLOT.

Blaine	308
Bristow	111
Conkling	8
Morton	85
Hayes	113
Hartranft	109
Washburne	4
Wheeler	2
Total vote	754

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Blaine	351
Bristow	21
Hayes	384
Total vote	756

Hayes, having received the majority, is the Republican nominee for President. The scene of excitement which followed is indescribable—shouting, waving of hats, fans and cheering, the band meanwhile playing "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Frye took the platform and thanked the supporters of the candidate from Maine. "No words can express Maine's gratitude," he said; "God bless you all, for ever. The convention, in its wisdom, has selected General Hayes as our standard-bearer; Maine accepts, indorses and will support him in September. Our leader, Mr. Blaine, will take the field in Maine and sweep it by 20,000, and then go into Massachusetts and assist to sweep it by 60,000." He moved that the nomination of Mr. Hayes be made unanimous. Adopted.

A Virginia delegate moved that the President should appoint a committee of five to wait on General Hayes and notify him of his nomination. Agreed to.

WHEELER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, then nominated William H. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, and E. R. Hoar seconded the nomination. Thomas C. Platt, on behalf of part of the New York delegation, presented Mr. Woodford's name.

On motion, it was ordered that the roll be called in the regular order for nominations.

Indiana being called, Mr. Cumback, on behalf of a large majority of its delegation, seconded the nomination of that faithful soldier and distinguished statesman, Stewart L. Woodford. Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, by the unanimous vote of his delegation, presented the name of that distinguished soldier and statesman, General Hawley, of Connecticut.

A colored delegate from Mississippi ably seconded, in well-chosen terms, the Woodford nomination.

Mr. Pitney, of New Jersey, presented the name of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. James, of New York, announced that in a consultation of fifty-eight delegates of that State, the majority favored the nomination of Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Russell, of Texas, seconded the nomination of General Hawley, in brief remarks, declaring him superior to all other candidates named in fitness for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, seconded Mr. Wheeler as a first-class Republican.

The roll was then called. When New York was reached Mr. Woodward took the platform and withdrew his own name.

When South Carolina had been called, Mr. Wheeler having already received 366 votes, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of General Hawley, and moved that Mr. Wheeler's nomination be made unanimous. Agreed to, and Mr. Wheeler's nomination was so declared.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, it was ordered that the Chair appoint a committee of one from each State to notify the nominees and ask their acceptance on the platform.

Here the Chair read a telegram from Mr. Blaine, asking Mr. Hale to stop at Columbus, on his way to Washington, and present his congratulations and sincere respects and regards to Governor Hayes.

The roll of States was then called, and each State named its member of the National committee.

"OUR CANDIDATES."

Mr. Smith, of New York, secretary of the committee on resolutions, offered the following, to be added to the platform:

"We present as our candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States two distinguished statesmen, of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for these high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to entrust the administration of our public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler." Adopted.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the president of the convention and other officers, and to Cincinnati for its hospitality, were then passed.

Mr. Ben Eggleston, on behalf of Ohio, returned thanks for the nomination of Ohio's candidate for President.

The convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

After the nomination of Gov. Hayes all the candidates sent him congratulatory dispatches, the first being from Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1876.

To Governor R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your nomination. It will be alike my highest pleasure as well as my first political duty to do the utmost in my power to promote your election. The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself. J. G. BLAINE.

To which Gov. Hayes responds:

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

Your kind dispatch has touched me most deeply, and I hardly know how to respond in fitting terms. The assurance of your sympathy and support nerves me for the contest in which we are about to enter. With your returning health and strength I see an omen of Republican success. I trust that all traces of your recent illness will speedily disappear, and you may speedily be restored to your family and country. I send you my first dispatch since the nomination. R. B. HAYES.

Governor R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I congratulate you upon your nomination for the Presidency, and shall labor earnestly for your success. O. P. MORTON.

BRISTOW'S MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of Secretary Bristow's message.

Governor R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I beg you to accept my earnest and hearty congratulations. Your nomination secures victory in November. B. H. BRISTOW

Senator Conkling sent the following telegram.

Governor Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I heartily congratulate the country, the Republican party, and you on your nomination. You need no assurance of the cordiality of my support. Sincerely Yours,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

DISPATCH OF GOV. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 16.

To General R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I most sincerely congratulate you on your nomination. Pennsylvania will surely give you her vote in November. J. F. HARTRANFT.

HOW THE DEFEATED FEEL.

Mr. Blaine received the news of Hayes' nomination with cheerfulness, exhibiting no trace whatever of disappointment. Discussing the events of the day, he says the immediate cause of the failure of his friends to secure his nomination was the holding back of votes for him from Pennsylvania after the third ballot. This Mr. Blaine attributes to the fictitious strength temporarily lent to Hartranft from time to time by the Conkling forces, which made it possible for a minority of the Pennsylvania delegation to urge that their candidate could not properly be dropped, while he was still apparently gaining votes. Mr. Blaine has sent to Messrs. Hamlin, Hale, Frye, and Stevens the following dispatch:

Bear to all my friends who have so nobly and devotedly stood by me the profoundest expressions of my heart's warmest gratitude.
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Senators Morton and Conkling, and Secretary Bristow appeared perfectly calm after the battle, and acquiesce in the result with many complimentary expressions concerning the successful candidate.

General Sherman, in speaking of Gov. Hayes, said he was an excellent officer in the war. Though never rising above a colonelcy he commanded a brigade, and afterwards a division, with skill and bravery. He said: "I know Governor Hayes, and there never was a purer or better man in public or private life. He is a man who can be trusted at all times, and I know the same can be said of Mr. Wheeler.

BY reference to Mr. Blaine's dispatch to Governor Hayes, we read the voice of a patriot, and it is proposed to invite him to Bellefonte during the coming campaign.

IT will be seen that the two delegates from this district voted for Blaine. In this action there is no shadow of doubt that they faithfully represented the wishes of their constituents.

——The best English soda ash at Green's.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY, 1876.—Three features prominently distinguish this number—the quality and excellence of its fiction; its light, summery character; and the remarkable timeliness of so large a portion of its contents.

The Fifth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," given entire in this number, is entitled "Mordecai;" but before the hero of the work is again brought into association with this remarkable Hebrew, we have two interesting chapters devoted to the renewal of his acquaintance with Gwendolen, after her marriage.

According to promise, we have also in this number the first part of "A Woman-Hater," an anonymous serial story, published simultaneously in *Blackwood* and *Harper*. "Garth" and Mrs. Dinah M. Clark's "The Laurel Bush" are continued.

For fiction of a lighter character we have Carroll Owen's beautiful love tale entitled "Clemence;" Mrs. L. W. Champney's humorous narrative of the adventures of "Polly Pharaoh," with two illustrations by Mr. Champney; and J. T. Trowbridge's "The Ballad of Aarbella," an extremely amusing story in verse, with seven capital illustrations by Hoppin.

The Centennial suggestions of the year and the month are, of course, fitly remembered, but not in such a manner as to overwhelm the reader with heavy history. Paul H. Hayne contributes a ballad, entitled "Macdonald's Raid" (as narrated many years after by a veteran of Marion's Brigade), with two brilliant illustrations by E. A. Abbey. Ellis Gray presents a brief personal sketch of Samuel Adams and his times, with such details of the Boston people and their manners a hundred years ago as may serve for a setting to the portrait of the "Last of the Puritans." Her paper is fully illustrated, including both Copley's and Johnson's portraits. John Esten Cooke contributes an article on "The Writer of the Declaration," confining it to the limits of a personal and familiar sketch of Thomas Jefferson, giving especial attention to his college days and the romantic circumstances attending his marriage.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "The Poet and the poem," tells a beautiful story in verse, apropos of the Quaker's Alms-house in Philadelphia and Longfellow's "Evangeline."

In two of the articles of this number the magazine outdoes even the alert newspaper in enterprise. In one we have an elaborate and beautifully illustrated description by Dr. Samuel Osgood, of the "Bryant Vase," soon to be presented to the venerable poet, and representing the highest point of advance in our workmanship in silver. The other is a comprehensive and entertaining paper on "Nominating the President," being a historical resumé of our early caucuses and of the national conventions which, after 1820, supplanted the caucus.

Charles Lanman's illustrated article on Block Island contains a full account of the romantic history of the wreck of the *Palatine* in 1750.

Mr. Holly's third article on "Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, and is beautifully illustrated.

Besides the poems already mentioned by Trowbridge, Hayne, and Miss Phelps, there are others contributed by T. B. Aldrich and Constance Fenimore Woolson.

The Editor's Easy Chair gossips pleasantly of the Stage-coach Revival, Autograph-hunting, and other timely topics. The other editorial departments are fully supplied with interesting matter.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatics, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine; give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend neighbor and acquaintance: "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1849.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarrapailla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. B. TUCKER,
Pass. Agent Mich. Central R. R.,
25-4t 69 Washington St., Boston.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A Chapter of Exodus—Hot Weather—The Regatta—A Free Swim—A Municipal Bereavment—Flunkeyism—The Ring Serpent—Gilmore's Cheerless and Beerless—Amusement Gossip—Matters at Philadelphia—Agricultural Machinery—The Great American Samplers—Brazilian Bugs—Various Conventions.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, June 19, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

And now comes the season when, if you want to see any New Yorker who is anybody, you can't find him—or her, as the case may be. Mrs. Grundy says that if you are anybody you must not be in New York for the next three months at the very least; so if Paterfamilias, owing to hard times, falling stocks or misplaced bets on base ball or mustang riding, pleads a lack of the multiplicity of $ necessary to take a cottage at Newport, or settle the family at Saratoga or Long Branch or Cape May or the Centennial for the season, Materfamilias draws down the corners of her mouth with ominous determination, has the front blinds closed with a bang, jerks down the shades with her own hands, locks the front door and pockets the key, gives Paterfamilias his breakfast in the kitchen, and after sending him out the back way to seek his "nasty old office," through byways and alleys, sits down to coddle with her daughters over the brutality of men in general and of the head of the family in particular. The accumulation of dust on the front steps and door plate is thenceforward a thing to be encouraged, and should any indiscreet domestic in basement confidences with the girl next door dare to breathe aught of the true state of the case, the places that knew her would straightway know her no more.

Thus it is that only we unfortunate scribblers are supposed to show our heads in the city this hot weather. But for us there is no respite, and even in these days when a fellow feels like punching the marrow out of his bones to get a draft through them, we have to be dodging about with true newspaper ubiquity gathering sunstrokes for ourselves and news for an insatiable public. With which bid for sympathy permit me to offer you a few disjointed facts, placing first the coolest ones I can think of at the present.

Two public swimming baths which the city boasts have been opened this week and are gratefully appreciated by the few that find admission thereto. In a city of this size, which is so surrounded with water, the inadequacy of these institutions is simply shameful. Two baths of the size of these are merely an aggravation to the quarter of a million people who should and would use this great sanitary appliance were the conveniences thereto furnished them. Some new ones will doubtless be opened this season.

The Centennial Regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which came off on Thursday afternoon, was a grand success. The heat on shore only served to set off and render more grateful the refreshing coolness and stiff breeze on the bay. There were twenty enteries for the race, and the spectacle formed by the large fleet of white wings and shapely hulls flying over the water was inspiring indeed.

We have suffered a municipal bereavement in the death of the second of the two white whales, recently brought down from the coast of Labrador, for Coup's Aquarium. One of these animals, which were the first ever known to be taken alive, died shortly after their arrival, and now the second has followed it. The loss is a severe one, as the cost of taking and transporting the huge creatures was very large, but nothing daunted, Mr. Coup has this week dispatched another expedition to Labrador for a duplicate monster. Extra care is to be taken of their next prize. Instead of letting him beat himself to death in a tank, it is proposed to tow him down, at least part of the way, by river or canal. Who wouldn't be a white whale this kind of weather.

In my last I omitted mention of an event which caused immeasurable excitement among our social *creme de la creme*, namely, the marriage of a real, live English lord to a beautiful Cuban. The aristocrat who so greatly honored plebeian America was Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duchy of Manchester and to one of the finest estates in England. The haut ton are ecstatic over the reflected glory with which the occasion covered them, and the newspapers plume themselves on the "future American Duchess" and the brilliant pedigree of the noble fish taken in an American matrimonial net. Considering that the lady is herself a foreigner, the daughter of a Cuban refugee, and belongs in no way to our republic, the extreme flunkeyism of this is rich indeed. Would it not be well for the Government to repeal all taxes and obtain its revenues by selling titles to our codfish aristocracy who so evidently yearn for them? How the bosoms of Lord Corruption and Lady Shoddy would swell with pride and gratified ambition on receiving their patents of nobility, and how carefully would they gather up their skirts to save their sacred persons from the contamination of contact with the common herd. The plan is respectfully submitted to Congress as entirely feasible and certain to be popular.

It was generally supposed that the old "Ring" serpent was pretty thoroughly killed, but there is a little life in the tail yet. The "wiggle" that attracts notice this time is the suit of the widow of the Ring architect, Kellum, to recover his commission of three per cent. on $8,000,000, the alleged cost of the famous Court House, which furnished the daily bread of those industrious and self-sacrificing patriots, Tweed, Connolly & Co., for several years. This claim, which amounted to some $240,000, was prosecuted with vigor, until the city, after getting the testimony of experts to the effect that the building should not have cost over $2,300,000, hinted at suing Kellum's estate for the amount it had lost through the architect's villiany or incompetence, when the widow "folded her tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away," finding that that was all she could steal.

The most distinguished person in New York at present is Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grand nephew of the first and nephew of the second Emperor, himself showing the hereditary instincts by his brilliant record as Colonel of the French army in Egypt. He is a tall, striking looking man of middle age, and of fine presence, altogether worthy, in appearence at least, of the illustrious name he bears. Col. Bonaparte, who intends visiting the Centennial and then passing the summer at Newport, is now staying with his family at the Westminster, one of the most quietly elegant hotels on this continent, and the one especially sought by men of prominence in literature, science and art. Here was the New York home of the lamented Dickens, and of Wilkie Collins, during their sojourn in the metropolis may always be found Proctor, the great English lecturer and astronomer, our own John B. Gough, and scores of others among the class whom men delight to honor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

I find the warm weather is by no means confined to New York but is breathing its hot breath over the perspiring mass of cosmopoliton humanity which is doing up the Centennial in white vests, muslin dresses, juleps and catawba cobblers. Still it isn't so bad as you might immagine out at the grounds themselves. The Centennial premises are so spacious that the crowd is not troublesome and the location so far from the city proper and on such high grounds as to catch every stray breeze, is as favorable a one for comfort as I have yet found in either city.

The week has not been especially eventful here, matters having settled down into something very like completeness, and the business and pleasure of sight seeing has gone on uninterruptedly and in the regular groove.

Several steam engines have been started in Agricultural Hall, and by the time this reaches you, power will doubtless have been applied to the machinery therein contained, and the clatter of the fanning mill, the vicious jigger of the mower, and the long armed rumbling clatter of the reaper will materially enliven the still life scene which it has hitherto presented.

One of the handsomest shows in this building is Brazil's display of evidences of her magnificent fertility. Among other things is a splendid collection of tobacco, raw and manufactured, and samples of various wines and liquors peculiar to that country. None of these latter are for sale, but the Brazilian Commissioners, naturally anxious to establish an export trade to this country, have volunteered to take and transmit to home dealers any orders for these mines, etc., which may be given them. As a consequence the number of buyers who apply for a "taste" of the samples is so great as to cause the Brazilians to wonder at the number of American liquor dealers who wish to become importers.

Dom Pedro's realm, by the way, has probably the most striking pavilion in all the main building. It is an exaggerated alhambia, the moresque architecture indeed prevailing, but so covered with filagree work, and red, blue, green, white and gold coloring, as to be rather gaudy. The exhibits within this pavilion are in keeping with the general rainbow character of the empire's representation, consisting of gorgeous pyramids of feather flowers, representing many of the beautiful species that grow within the tropics, a collection of illustrious bugs, beetles and various other insects of which the Brazilian fair ones are so fond that they wear them as sleeve buttons, brooches and the like. It is from them that we get the idea of the bug jewelry, which is popular, though in a less degree, among American ladies.

Every society or convention throughout Uncle Sam's domain which ever gets together for any purpose whatever, has appointed its meeting in Philadelphia this year. Several such have already been held. The Medical Convention and the Brewer's Congress are both in session now, and the Civil Engineers, Book Trade, Photographic and Agricultural Associations are all coming soon. So are the Good Templars, so are the West Point Cadets, and so is any other order, class or society that you can name—all of which is a good thing as redounding to the glory and profit of Philadelphia in general and the Exposition in particular. The Brewers this week opened their special building, which is a substantial structure, measuring 28x95, with an addition of 10x70. It contains a comprehensive exhibition of the trade.

Admissions are now averaging between 40,000 and 50,000 per day, and cash receipts from $13,000 to $18,000.

RADIX.

READING NOTICES.

Debility and Nervous Headache.

Chronic, sick or nervous headache is generally dependent on, or accompanied by, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiated. The Peruvian Syrup, by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the headache disappears.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that Boschee's German Syrup has, since introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodburg, N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to their druggist, J. Zeller & Son, or F. Potts Green, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. eow.

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP, Centre County, Pa., for the year ending June 5th, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate school purpose	$ 716 19	
Gross amt. tax duplicate school building	912 29	
Total	$1,628 33	
Deduct exhonerations, etc	$112 54	
Deduct outstanding tax	487 14	
	599 68	
Total tax receipts	1,027 91	
Cash from former treasurer	1,082 66	
Tuition from Burnside township	20 00	
State appropriation	190 16	
Last Year's duplicate	6 5 51	
Total receipts	$3,116 91	

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1,368 50
Paid new school buildings and lots	1,506 54
do do do	48 40
Paid insurance	55 45
Paid for fuel	55 00
Paid salary of Secretary	30 00
Paid salary Treasurer and Collector	169 91
Paid miscellaneous expenses	117 63
	$3,105 83
Balance in treasury	$7 71

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Estimated value of school property and furniture	$3,000 00
Balance in favor of district	3,007 71

J. HARB HOLT, Treas.
Attest, J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y.
25-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Morrison township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, JR.,
JAS. S. SOMMERVILLE, } Admrs.
ADAM HOY,
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 22-6t

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of William Armagast, bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Armagast, of the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., in said District, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of P. E. Smith, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALT,
22-2t U. S. Marshal for said District.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address,
8 25 4t T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's., Phila.

A CURIOSITY A ten dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., New York. 8-25-4t

ATTENTION, BLACK HILLS MEN! RIFLES, single and repeating of the best makes, all prices, from $8 to $50. SHOT GUNS double and single muzzle and breech loading, all prices, from $3 to $200. REVOLVERS, 5, 6 or 8 shooter, for ball cartridges, $3 50 to $25. Call and examine, or write for Illustrated Price list. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 286 Liberty street, Pittsburg. v8n19-4t

New Advertisements.

THE BEST Yet for Agents' Sales is OUR BEHAVIOR A manual of Etiquette and Dress of the best American society, by MRS. E. B. DUFFEY. Will sell at sight in every house. Is indispensable to all who desire to get ahead in the world. Written with great ability. Printed and bound splendidly; sold at low price; the only book on this subject sold by agents, and will sell better than any other work in the market. Circulars and terms sent on immediate application to the publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
23-3t 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Pheasant, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, Adm'r.
Mt. Eagle, June 5, 1876. v8-22 6t

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 728 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Abraham Switzer, late of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

6-20-6t JAMES H. RANKIN, Bellefonte, Pa.

GO TO J. R. BARTROFF FOR FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. '22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo E. Wasson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

'25-6t LUTHER WASSON, Admr.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, lagnor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

All Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Sea, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive, with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, No. 239 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. 25-4t

MIND READING, PHYSCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul-Charming, Mesmerism and Marriage-Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly; 400 pages; by mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 21-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Margaret Shaw, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

25-6t BENJAMIN BUCK, Adm'r.

Dauchy & Co

AGENTS 25 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS mounted size 9x11 for $5, or 20 for $1. CHROMOS of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa. 23-4w

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Agricultural.

Value of Young Clover.

A few farmers are plowing up fields of young clover of last year's seed. This practice was quite common a year or two since, and though not to be recommended has some good arguments in its favor. Of course the clover has not nearly got its growth of top and still less of root. In fact, I find that clover roots do not get their largest size until the second growth after the first mowing. It is this which makes growing clover seed so advantageous to the soil. During the hot, dry weather of July and August the strong clover roots strike more deeply into the subsoil than at any previous time; and though the second crop, including seed, is taken from the soil, there is an increase of fertility by the operation; that is to say, there is more fertility available than before. Of course there is no absolute gain by taking something from the soil; but what the deep tap roots draw from the subsoil more than balances what is taken away in the hay and seed. In plowing under young clover, most of this advantage is lost; but if plowing is delayed until nearly the last of May, there will still be time for planting corn or potatoes. The clover, at this early stage, is very succulent, and immediately begins to decay, making the soil warm and light. There is no trouble from sod in after cultivation where young clover has been plowed under, and the speedy decay of the plants under the corn is for the first few weeks even superior to a dressing of manure. In a heavy rich soil this may be all the fertilizing needed. On the whole the practice is not nearly so wasteful as it appears, and is certainly much better than leaving the field unseeded because the farmer expects to plow it the following season. Some even argue that it pays to seed spring grain which it is intended to plow and seed in the fall. But this is very doubtful. Clover the first summer makes a very small growth of either top or root, and as stubble for fall sowing should be plowed as early as possible the clover can be of very little value. The oats or barley shelled on the ground during harvesting are worth nearly their market value as grain for manure when the field is plowed early, I am not sure that it would not pay to sow oats on stubble ground to be cultivated under just before drilling in the wheat. Such land will be a moister and better seed-bed than if left bare during the month of August and early part of September. We have learned during the past few years that the crop of wheat depends mainly on the growth and vigor of the plant the preceeding fall. Anything which secures this, whether it be clover or other succulent plants plowed under, is of great benefit to the crop.

How to Fatten Land.

The farmer is often inquiring into the best way to make his land rich, so that it will yield him the greatest amount of profit. One will say, I use guano; another, phosphate; another, ashes and plaster, etc.; and all claim they have the best of crops from each. Now experience is a good thing, and as it is different on different kinds of soil, I will give you my views. If I wish to fatten a pig I do not give him just one ear of corn or a spoonful of corn meal, but it gets a good square meal, and that brings the fat. Just so with the land. If I wish to raise a good crop of onions, corn or potatoes, or any other crop, I put on from twenty to forty tons of good stable manure to the acre, and it never fails to show itself in a rich return. But some may say, put on one ton of phosphate or guano and you will save time and trouble in hauling, and get just as good a crop. But I don't believe that statement, for when I plow under thirty to forty tons of good stable manure I have a body there, and when I plow it again the soil has a different color and richness that you do not see when you use phosphates and other fertilizers in homœpathic doses. But some may say, suppose you live where you cannot get manure—what would you do then? Circumstances alter cases, but in that I would do the best I could. I would plow under clover or something else, so as to get a body, and then perhaps use a little stimulent if I could do no better. But always use the one that is good and the least expense to you. If you wish your carriage to look well you first get two or three coats of good paint put on it; that makes a good foundation; then comes the varnish, and though it shines well, it is the first to pass away. So with guano, phosphate, ashes, plaster, etc. They do well in the hill, and as a top dressing, and should be used when they don't cost too much. But to see money in fertilizers at a big price, requires larger optics than I possess. Now if there are any who read this, and think my reasoning incorrect, and will give us the other side, I shall be greatly pleased and perhaps benefitted.

Mutilating Fruit Trees.

Of all the blunders that the common farmer and some others make with trees, none is so common or so hurtful, and which he is so long in finding out, and which he might know so certainly, as the practice of cutting off lower limbs. All over the country nothing is more common than to see mutilated trees on almost every farm, big limbs cut off near the body of the tree, and of course rotting to the heart. This is a heart sin against nature. The very limbs necessary to protect the tree from wind and sun, and just where the limbs are needed most, are cut away. But the greatest injury is the rotting that always takes place when a big limb is sawed off—too big to heal over, it must rot, and being kept moist by the growing tree, is in the right condition to rot, and being on the body, the rotting goes to the heart and hurts the whole tree. It is common all over the country to see large orchards mutilated in this way. We often see holes in the tree where limbs have been cut away, where squirrels, and even raccoons, could crawl in. Perhaps the only reason these trimmers would give is, that the lower limbs are easiest got at, and some would say they wanted to raise a crop under the tree.

A Perfect Farmer.

To be a perfect farmer, a man should combine reading, observation, and practice. A man may work in the fields all his life and be a poor farmer. We should gain knowledge by reading and study, and also by what we see around us, and then this knowledge must be put into practice. Our views, if they will not stand the test of actual experiments, are worthless. All sound theory is based upon practice and all sensible practice is the result of well grounded information, whether learned by our own observation or from the experience of others. That theory which will not stand the test of experience is worthless, and that practice which is not based upon sound theory is equally worthless.

To Bake Beef.

Lay the meat on some sticks in a dripping pan or other vessel, so that it will not touch the water which it is necessary to have in the bottom. Season with salt and pepper, and put in the oven three or four hours before it is wanted on the table. Baste it often with the water in the bottom of the pan, renewing it as often as it gets low. This makes sweet, juicy baked beef. The great secret of it is, not to have the meat touch the water in the bottom of the pan, and baste it often. Tough, unpromising pieces of beef are best cooked by steaming them an hour and a half or so, and then putting them in the oven and baking as much longer.

A man coming home one night rather late, a little more than 'half-seas-over,' feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end of the thread catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began to pull at the end; and the little ball unwinding, he soon had several yards of thread in his hand, and still no end, apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice:

'Wife! wife! I say, wife, come here! I am all unraveling.

John Quincy Adams made one entry in his diary which will be indorsed by very many: "I made two remarks—one, that the self-planted trees thrive most vigorously; the other, that the plants which I most cherish are the most apt to disappoint me and die."

Chatted food is half digested.

Miscellaneous Items.

Hatred is blind as well as love.

Men who never do wrong seldom do anything.

Who bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.

Humanity is progress, or it is nothing.

Great souls have wills; feeble ones have only wishes.

When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

Work is victory; whenever work is done, victory is obtained.

The ascents of honor, however steep, never appear inaccessible.

It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

We wear our teeth out in the hard drugery of the outset, and, at length, when we do get bread to eat, we complain that the crust is hard, so that in neither case are we satisfied.

A flippant, frivolous man may ridicule others, may controvert them, scorn them; but he who has any respect for himself seems to have renounced the right of thinking meanly of others.

Spring fashions — Strawberry shortcakes will this year be cut bias and rather fuller in the crust than usual. Those in two shades of saleratus trimmed with the material, will be much in vogue.

Nobody but a fool would lay aside all caution and undertake to go through this world like a lamb frisking his tail! but nobody but a rogue would learn any more suspicion than he was actually obliged to.—[Josh Billings.

Schiller wisely remarks that "the edifice of the world is only sustained by the impulse of hunger and love." In the whole round world one life nourishes another, and often one is completely sacrificed for another.

Parisian ladies who do their own needle-work have adopted thimbles with a pebble inserted as a top. The agate, cairngorm, onynx and crystal are among the most popular, as they look very pretty in their setting of silver.

In the depths of the sea the waters are still; the heaviest grief is that born in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

Prominent men should take the very best care of their health. The illustrious dead are so far ahead of the supply of monuments that if the illustrious living don't take the matter in their own hands we may well despair of ever being able to catch up.

A scholar in a country school was asked:

"How do you parse 'Mary milks the cow?'"

The last word was disposed of as follows:

'Cow, a noun, feminine gender, third person, stands for Mary.'

'Stands for Mary! How do you make that out?'

'Because, if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could she milk her?' said the intelligent pupil.

The Russian nobility, like the ex-slaveholders of the South, are not pleased with the new ideas and conditions which emancipation has brought about. They lately held a meeting at Moscow to devise measures for restoring serfdom under another name. They would like to take away from the former serfs all power of self-government,, and, under the name of administrators, vest the former owners with a large part of their ancient authority. As long as Alexander II. lives they will find it easier to plan than to succeed in the reactionary design. The heir apparent is said to be more of an old-fashioned Russian than his father, but even he would hardly venture on bestowing his sanction on an act both dangerious and iniquitous.

WHENEVER there is any hanging done, and it is not done scientifically, there is great complaint, especially by some growling newspapers. Recently they almost pulled a man's head off in Massachusetts. The press gave a groan of horror; but we must say we can not see why the man djed quick and, therefore with as little pain, probably, as though he had been killed without having his head pulled off. If they do not want our hang-men to do their work so bungingly, they must give them more work to do—practice, you know, makes perfect. It would not be a bad plan if could tie their band on the fire bug out at Philipsburg. We do not believe the people would complain if they did pull his head off.

A scholar, asked to name the three great Jewish feasts, gave, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

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E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

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ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

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GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

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The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

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late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

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FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

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PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

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NEW STOCK OF GOODS

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business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

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Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
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7-45

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Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. I gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

Ben and Joe.

A Story Showing the Result of Judicious Advertising.

'Anything over, Ben?'

'Not a dollar; I just paid a bill for advertising, which has pretty much cleared me out.'

'How much?'

'Forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.'

'Ben, I don't like to tell you that you are the biggest fool on the street, but you are.'

'Wait, Joe, and see,' returned the other with a confident smile.

'Forty-two dollars for advertising?'

'Just so, and for three months' advertising.'

The applicant for 'anything over' gave a peculiar whistle to define the length, breadth and depth of his astonishment.

This conversation occurred in the store of Benjamin Weston, a young and enterprising merchant, who had just commenced business on his own account. The other person, to use his own classic expression, was 'bang up,' and wanted fifty dollars to make up the amount of a note due that day, was Joseph Weston, a cousin of the other. They had been playmates in youth, and staunch friends in maturity. Though there was a great diversity of opinion on many topics, a great sympathy existed between them.

They had commenced business about the same time, and under the same circumstances, both being obliged for the want of sufficient capital to mortgage the stock of their respective stores.

Thus far they had done well, and the prospect was that both would become wealthy and distinguished merchants.

They had married sisters and occupied tenements in the same block. Their houses were furnished in substantially the same style, and no material difference of expenditure. Both had been brought up to business habits, and educated into the principles of rigid economy.

'Forty-two dollars for advertising,' repeated Joe.

'And if I had money to spare, I would spend double that sum,' replied Benjamin.

'What benefit do you expect to realize from it?'

'You are behind the times, Joe. Benefit! what a question! I expect to make my fortune by it.'

'Humbug.'

'Look at Brandeth and Swain.'

'Both humbugs.'

'Nomatter for that; if these fellows have both been able to make princely fortunes by advertising humbugs, how much more so will he who deals in substantial realities?'

'All gammon.'

'We differ; time will tell who is in the right.'

'Seriously, Ben, you will ruin yourself if you keep on in this manner. Forty-two dollars a quarter for advertising.'

'I shall spend a hundred the next quarter.'

'Don't do it, Ben.'

'How does it happen, Joe, that you are in the street borrowing money. I never did such a thing since I commenced business.'

'How does it happen, Ben, that you haven't any money to lend?' asked Joe, with a smile.

'Because I have spent it all in advertising.'

'Better have spent it for operas and 2:40's.'

'Wait, Joe, wait.'

'I spent nothing for advertising, but I will bet you the oysters my sales are as large as yours for the last quarter.'

'I will take you up on the next quarter.'

'Why not on the last?'

'Advertising is something like planting potatoes; you must wait for the crop.'

'Don't believe it, Ben. When I have a fifty spot that I don't know what to do with, I shall put it into my family. Buy a library, a new sofa, or something of that sort. I should rather go to the White mountains with it than throw it away upon the newspapers.'

'You do not know your own interest, Joe.'

'Don't I? Some kinds of business might thrive on advertising, but ours, never. Do you believe the women look into the newspapers before they go out shopping?'

'Well, there was a lady in here just now who said she saw such and such goods advertised by me.'

'Pshaw, and on the strength of that you intend to spend fifty dollars more in advertising. Ben, you are crazy,' and Joseph Weston turned on his heel and left the store, assured in his own mind that his friend was going to ruin.

In his estimation such loose principles would eventually bring him to bankruptcy. But Ben was his friend, and he deeply commiserated him because he clung to such pernicious doctrines.

* * * * * * * * *

Business prospered with the young men. By prudent and careful management, each had not only made a living, but had been able to pay a small portion of the mortgage on the stock at the end of the first year.

Joseph had the advantage of his friend in possessing a better location; though his rent was somewhat higher, the difference was more than compensated by the increased facilities it afforded him. The prospect was decidedly bright to him. If his business increased as it had done, he would be enabled to clear himself of debt in another year.

Under this encouraging aspect he ventured to spend one hundred dollars in addition to his furniture, which his wife insisted was absolutely necessary for their comfort and happiness. The house had been furnished altogether too plain for this progressive age, in her estimation. She was behind some of her friends, who, she was sure, were doing no better than her husband.

Joseph was a little obstinate at first, but then there was something so decidedly comfortable in a set of stuffed chairs and a lounge, that he did not hold out in his opposition. He was doing well, and the expenditure would not seriously embarrass him.

With a nice new Brussels carpet and the new furniture, Mrs. Weston's little parlor looked exceedingly pleasant and comfortable. Besides, it looked as though her husband was prospering in his business.

It was so nice that the young wife could not bear the idea of having the parlor shut up, so that no one could see it till the furniture had grown rusty, consequently she made up her mind that they must have a party.

Their friends had parties, and why shouldn't they? It looked stingy not to have one. Mrs. Weston was an eloquent debator, and she gained the day in this matter. It is true the party was not a very extravagant affair, but it cost Joe $50. In the meantime Benjamin had spent quite as much for advertising as his friend had for new furniture and the party. Joseph laughed at him and finally come to believe that he was insane, and would certainly come to ruin in another year.

Mrs. Ben. Weston, too, felt decidedly unpleasant about the improvements which had been going on in her sister's house.

'Why can't we have a rosewood table and a set of stuffed chairs, Benjamin?' asked she, pouting her pretty lips into a very unamiable position.

'Simply, my dear, because I cannot afford it,' replied the philosophical merchant.

'How can Joe afford it?'

'I presume he knows his own business best.'

'He has put over a hundred dollars into his house.'

Ben whistled, and made no reply.

'Do, Ben, buy some chairs.'

'Can't afford it.'

'Yes, you can.'

'No, I can't.'

'You can afford it as well as Joe.'

'Perhaps I can.'

'Do buy some.'

'I should be very glad to gratify you, but I cannot take the money from my business. A year hence, if business prospers with me, you shall have them.'

'A year hence,' pouted the wife.

'I must spend a hundred dollars in advertising, the next quarter.'

'How foolish!'

'Very foolish, my dear, but it must be done.'

'That's the way you throw your money away. You don't catch Joe to do such a thing as that.'

'True; but though he has the advantage of having a corner store, I paid three hundred dollars more on my mortgage than he did.'

'Then you can afford the table and chairs.'

'Nay, my dear, I will not spend a dollar for superfluities as long as I am in debt.'

Mrs. Ben Weston felt very bad about it, but her husband was firm, and she was forced to content herself with plain furniture.

Mrs. Joe Weston enjoyed her nice parlor till the novelty wore away, and then she discovered that there were a great many other articles wanted to make things look uniform. The two windows must have drapery curtains, a pier glass was needed, and some pictures were wanted to relieve the walls. Her husband, who had once exceeded the limit of his means, found no difficulty in doing so again, and the things were bought.

But Joe had some scruples about it. His notes began to be troublesome, and every day he was in the street borrowing money. His business, too, had not met his expectations. Instead of increasing in the ratio of the first years experience, it hardly held its own, and the poor fellow began to have serious misgivings about the future.

Before the year had half expired, he was obliged to introduce a rigid system of retrenchment into his family and business affairs, in order to keep his expenses within his means.

* * * * * * * * *

Another year had passed away in the business experiences of the young merchants. The books had been balanced, and the result stood in black and white before them.

Ben had followed up his system of advertising through the year. He had expended large sums, but made the outlay with judgment and discretion.

The results exceeded his most sanguine expectations. His store was continually crowded with customers, with genuine, bona fide customers, and with but a small proportion of gadders and fancy shoppers. The newspapers had borne to the best families in the city and country full descriptions of his stock. His name was as familiar as "household words" in the dwellings of the rich and poor, of the farmer, the mechanic and laborer.

Truly, the harvest was abundant, and Ben rubbed his hands with delight as he cast his eyes over the figures which conveyed to him the pleasing result of his year's operations. He had the means not only of clearing himself of debt, but also of gratifying his wife by giving her all the new furniture she required, besides a handsome surplus with which to increase business.

The new furniture was bought and set up; every debt was discharged, and the importers and jobbers were eager to give him unlimited credit.

One day while he was ruminating on this pleasant state of affairs, Joe Weston entered the store. For some months past the intercourse between the young merchants had not been as cordial as formerly. Joe's nice things had rather 'set him up,' some of the upper ten had condescended to visit him, and he attended the 'Almack' parties with his wife.

He was getting ahead fast, in his own estimation, and cherished supreme contempt for the slow motion of his friend. But when, in the middle of the year, he found himself running down hill, and discovered that Ben's store was crowded with shoppers, while his own was empty, a feeling of envy took possession of him. Ben must be underselling, and sooner or later the consequences would appear.

The prosperous merchant could not but notice the dejected mien of his friend, as he entered the store.

'How are you, Joe? You are almost a stranger lately. Where do you keep yourself?' asked Ben.

'Business, Ben, business!' replied Joe, demurely.

'Good! Business before pleasure.'

'Anything over to-day?' asked Joe; but the query was not put in that elastic tone which had distinguished him in former days.

'A tride; how much do you want?' replied Ben, promptly.

'To tell the truth, I am 'bang up.' I have a note for four hundred to pay, and I have not raised the first dollar toward it.'

'You are late, it is half-past one,' replied Ben, consulting his watch.

'Ben, I am in a tight place,' said Joe, in a low, solemn tone.

'Indeed! I am sorry to hear it,' and Ben's face wore an expression of sincere sympathy. 'It is nothing serious I hope.'

'I am afraid so.'

'What can I do for you?' and the young man took down his check book and examined the state of his bank account.

'I can give you a check for three hundred if that will do you any good,' he continued, taking up the pen to fill out the blank.

'Thank you, Ben, you are very kind, but I don't know as I ought to take it.'

'Not take it! Why not?'

'If I should pay this note there is hardly a possibility that I could get through the month.'

'So bad as that? 'Pon my word I'm sorry to hear it.'

'Smith and Jones advise me to make an assignment.'

'How does it happen? I thought you were doing well.'

'Business has been very dull for the last six months. Haven't you found it so?'

'Well, no, it has been driving with me.'

Joe knew it had, indeed his present visit was not to borrow money, but to prepare his friend for the 'smash,' which was now unavoidable.

'My sales have been light,' continued he. 'I can't account for it.'

'I can; look here, Joe.'

Ben took down his ledger and pointed to the account 'Charges,' where the sums paid for advertising had been entered. On a slip of paper he had footed them up.

'Five hundred and sixty-five dollars for advertising, Joe! That's what did the business.'

Joe was astonished. It was as much as he had paid for fine things for his home, and for parties and for the opera; but the investment had been vastly more profitable, inasmuch as taken in connection with the careful management of his business and his economical manner of living, it had laid the foundation of his future fortune. It had given him a good start in business, and a good beginning is half the battle.

Joe Weston failed, and paid only twenty cents on a dollar. His fine furniture was sold and he was obliged to board out. But in his extremity Ben was his true friend. He received him into his house, and when his business was settled up took him into partnership.

The firm is now one of the most respectable and prosperous in the city. Joe, ever since he was 'bang up,' having become a believer in advertising.

Insurance.

ACCIDENTS

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT Policy in the only purely Accident Insurance Company represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

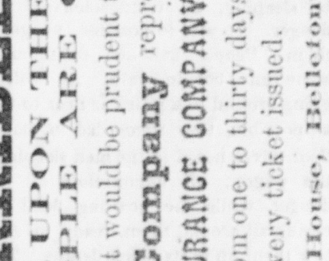
Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued. $15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION



MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages, Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

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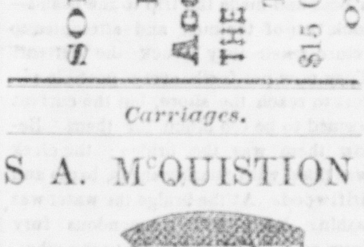


BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.

7-23-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP,

Enquire at this office

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the works of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

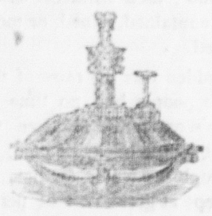
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v4n46a8l2-1y

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte.

Publication.

FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.

8-13-1y

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALER IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

DR. TERRY devotes his time to the treatment of Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, and all other diseases of the lower bowel. The Doctor guarantees to cure all cases he undertakes, no matter who has attempted and failed. Office 1108 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hours, 11 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. 12-4t

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California: Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v6n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York			9 25 a.m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p.m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p.m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p.m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p.m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p.m
"	"	Erie	10.05 a.m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p.m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p.m
"	"	Baltimore	3.10 p.m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a.m
"	"	Williamsport	8.52 a.m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a.m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a.m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p.m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada			7.20 a.m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.30 a.m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a.m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.50 p.m
"	"	" Lock Haven	3.15 p.m
"	"	" Renovo	4.15 p.m
"	"	" Kane	8.45 p.m
"	"	" Buffalo	
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a.m
"	"	" Baltimore	8.30 a.m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p.m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p.m
"	"	" Lock Haven	7.20 p.m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York			8.25 p.m
"	"	" Philadelphia	11.55 p.m
"	"	" Baltimore	2.10 p.m
"	"	" Harrisburg	4.10 a.m
"	"	arr. at Will'sp't	7.40 a.m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie			7.00 p.m
"	"	" Lock Haven	6.30 a.m
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.25 a.m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a.m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.25 p.m
"	"	" Philadelphia	8.30 p.m
"	"	" New York	7.45 p.m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane			6.00 a.m
"	"	" Renovo	10.10 a.m
"	"	" Lock Haven	11.20 a.m
"	"	" Williamsport	12.40 p.m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.10 p.m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.20 pm
"	"	" New York	10.15 p.m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.35 p.m
"	"	" Washington	9.02 p.m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a.m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p.m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p.m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p.m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		2.45 a.m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a.m
"	"	Phila.	7.00 a.m
"	"	New York	10.10 a.m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a.m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a.m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.35 a.m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.35 a.m
"	"	" New York	10.25 a.m
SUNDAY EX. leeves Williamsport			8.15 a.m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburgh	11.40 a.m
"	"	" Philadelphia	3.30 p.m
"	"	" New York	6.45 p.m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.35 p.m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Coun. No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Fourth of July.

All members of the Veteran Club in Centre county, all organizations not otherwise invited, and the people of Centre county in general are hereby invited to participate in the celebration to be held in Bellefonte on July 4th. All organizations wishing to join the celebration will please notify the Secretary at an early day.

W. B. RANKIN, Sec.

——Brainerd, the unfortunate Curwensville editor, received his sentence on Monday.

——If you wish to be strong,
And throw away fear—
Just drop into Green's
For your "Peruvian Beer."

——A horse does not know any better than to bark a shade tree, but the owner ought to have more sense than to hitch him to such a post.

——When summer's heat oppresses hard, Go take advice from knowing bard; Strike out for F. Potts Green's drug store, A soda quaff and cry "encore."

——The Logan boys have concluded to postpone their picnic, advertised to come off on June 30, until some time in August, on account of its near proximity to the Fourth of July.

——They want fifty thousand girls right away to go to Washington Territory. If any of our Centre county girls want to get married they had better get their bonnets ready.

—No doubt a great many Centre county people will attend the celebration of the Fourth of July at Philadelphia. Why could not a party be formed to go in a body, thereby securing cheaper rates of fare?

——Three Clearfield county transgressors, two of whom were convicted for stealing chickens, and one for forgery, were taken to the western penitentiary, Pittsburgh, on Monday. The forger gets two years and the chicken capturers one year each.

——It is reported that some ruffians attacked John Copenhaven on the road in the vicinity of the Bald Eagle furnace, and robbed his person of all the valuables he had. In addition to the robbing they used him roughly and injured him quite seriously. It is supposed to be the same party who entered John Weaver's house last week in that vicinity. Our readers cannot be too careful in guarding against such outlaws.

——The village of Osceola has recently received numerous threatening placards, specifying the time when the place is again to be laid in ashes. Displays of the bloody shirt, the significant coffin, revolvers and other emblems of terror, are quite frequent. Citizens are notified to leave in ten or fifteen days, as the case may be. However, no serious results are anticipated, as the people believe in the old adage, that "a barking dog never bites."

——The house of James O'Neil, at Houtzdale, caught fire and burned down on Sunday night before any exertions could be made to save it. Mr. O'Neil, who was in the building, was burned to death, and his aged mother only escaped a similar fate by springing from a second story window. The shock she sustained from the frightful leap for life has somewhat injured her, but it is thought she will recover. She owes her escape to her courage in embarcing such a desperate chance.

——The ladies of the Methodist church are going to hold a strawberry and ice-cream fastival in one of Mr. Humes' new store rooms, Allegheny street, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 22, 23 and 24. The object is a worthy one—to furnish the audience room of the new church—and the festival should be well patronized by all our citizens. There will be lots of fun, and as all the pretty girls in town will be in attendance, it will be quite an inducement to our young men, and old ones, too, to make them a visit, and indulge in "strawberries for two." Don't forget the time and place, and our word for it, you will not regret having made them a visit.

HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS. — Last Saturday night we had one of the heaviest rain storms that has visited this vicinity for many a year. Some have said that it was equalled by the flood of '47, but the old residents who live along the Bald Eagle say that this flood was more extensive; that it flooded a larger tract of territory, and has been more destructive in its course.

On Saturday evening, when people retreated to their beds all along the valley, no thought of danger entered their minds. It looked like rain, but the country needed rain, and every one thought that it would be a blessing, and had not the slightest idea that before the morning sun should rise it would cause a flood that would sweep down upon them like an avenging demon. All night the rain poured down in torrents, and the Bald Eagle began to rise rapidly. At six o'clock on Sunday morning Central City was entirely submerged. The water continued to rise rapidly until nine o'clock, and then began to fall as rapidly as it had risen. What a sight was then presented to the eye. All the country along the Bald Eagle was laid in waste; fences torn up and carried away, together with stables, barns, and other out-buildings; beautiful gardens of the day before were either now washed away or buried beneath a mass of mud and rubbish. About thirty families in Central City are distressed by this disastrous flood, most of them poor people—their gardens destroyed, their out-buildings and every movable thing about their premises carried away, and their houses filled with mud; their furniture and all their houses contained, ruined, or more or less damaged.

So sudden was the raise of the water that the people had no time to leave, and the women and children were carried out on the backs of men, who waded through the water (which was five feet deep) at great risk of personal injury from floating debris of every kind.

Mr. James Lucas, who lives on high grounds near the railroad depot, a short distance from the creek, was one of the first to discover the sudden raise of the water; his attention being called to it by his wife. When he arose and looked out of the window, he was surprised to see a broad sheet of water, as though his house had been set down in the centre of a lake. He had potatoes in his garden about a foot high, and the tips of the tops were just visible. Looking in another direction he saw the culvert near by was filled up with drift wood. He then went to see if something could not be done to clear the culvert and, perhaps, be the means of lowering the water. Going out he met Mr. McClain, and together they succeeded in clearing a passage for the water, and soon thereafter the water began to fall, and the railroad, which had been covered about a foot deep, became visible.

It was not until the water lowered that the terrible force of the flood became fully visible. Large trees had been torn up by the roots and borne with resistless fury.

Mr. Samuel Charles, a shoe-maker, had a large tree, containing wood enough for a whole summer's use, left right at his very door. Mr. Henry Harman lost a lot of machinery. For a time it was thought that the large trestle bridge, which spans the creek at this point, would be torn away. Several hundred spectators watched it for some time, expecting every moment that it would go. Houses and sheds coming down would strike the bridge and disappear, coming out on the other side broken up into kindling wood. It was evident that it could not long stand the strain, so the Snow Shoe Railroad Company finally sent down some loaded cars, which were run upon it, and no doubt this precaution saved the bridge.

The trestle on Central City side was washed entirely away, together with a strip of the embankment about three hundred yards in length. At a point called the Curve, between Central City and the Intersection, about a mile of the railroad track was washed away. No one could imagine, without viewing the scene, that such a destruction could have been wrought. The force of the water had bent the track into the shape of a pot-hook. It was torn up in long strips and carried into the adjoining fields, laid crossways of the road, and left in every conceivable shape. Some of the platform at the Intersection depot, left for parts unknown. The bridge at Wallace Run, which had a butment built of stone, and was considered a very strong structure—the cost of which was five thousand dollars—was entirely carried away. At this place the track was torn up at a fearful rate, and a man at the west of this point by the name of Fisher, found, when the water left, that he had a good part of the ties and rails upon his land.

The Snow Shoe railroad is very badly damaged as far as Gum Stump. All along the borders of the Bald Eagle creek the most complete desolation reigns; grass, grain, fields, gardens and everything is destroyed.

The railroad at Curtin's works was also badly damaged. A part of the forge dam was carried away. A large wagon bridge at the forge was partially destroyed, also a bridge opposite on a branch of the Bald Eagle. One family at this place lost all they had.

The destruction wrought by this flood will long be remembered by the people who have lived to suffer by it. Its equal was never seen by them before; and our prayer is, that it may never visit them again.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

While the flood was at its highest at Central City, Mr. Julius Seigwarth, the landlord near the depot, of that place, opened his house to the unfortunate sufferers, and did everything in his power to make their condition as comfortable as possible. Mr. James Lucas also kept open house. We have no doubt that everybody did all they could upon this occasion.

Benjamin Snyder, of Wallace Run, lost upwards of a thousand dollars in fences, etc.; also had one cow drowned. He came very near losing his own life. He was trying to cross the creek on a board, when a log struck him, knocking him into the water and amidst a lot of driftwood. He was saved by a friend when life was almost extinct.

Three peddlers, with their wagon and horses, camped on a small island in the creek, near Central City. When they retired on Saturday night everything was safe. And indeed when the flood had aroused all the people of the neighborhood, the three peddlers seemed to be sleeping, all unconscious of their danger. It was impossible to get to them. People hallooed to them for some time, but in vain. At last, by going around to a point as near to them as possible, they succeeded in making themselves heard to the men sleeping in the wagon, all unconscious of their danger, while the howling flood was raging all around them, ready to swallow them up in its black depths. Their surprise may be imagined when they looked from their sheltered wagon. Instead of the beautiful island of green on which but a few hours ago they had camped, they found themselves surrounded by a vast sea of water. To cut their horses loose so that they could swim ashore, and climb a tree, was but the work of a moment. Wet to the skin, and cold, they had to stay in this uncomfortable position for eleven hours. At last two men—one by the name of Bird, the name of the other we were unable to learn—rescued the men on the island, but in doing so nearly lost their own lives. They procured a boat and made the trip to the island—took two of the men and attempted to return when they struck the current. They now put forth every possible effort to reach the shore, but the current seemed to be too much for them. Below them was the bridge; the creek was filled with floating sheds, barns and driftwood. At the bridge the water was lashing itself with tremendous fury from one side of the creek to the other. Floating buildings would reach this point, whirl around two or three times, and then be dashed against the bridge, and come out on the other side broken into a million pieces, not a piece over a foot long. To this terrible maelstrom these men seemed to be drifting; if they reached it sure death would come to the rescuers and the rescued. People on the banks looked on with horror; the men in the boat worked with superhuman strength and energy born of despair. To the great joy of those who were watching them from the shore they succeeded in landing just a rod or two above the bridge. Had they gone another rod they would traveled down the river of life to its mouth and have entered upon the great ocean of eternity. Notwithstanding the danger these men had just escaped they determined to return to the island for the third man—which they did; performing the journey this time in perfect safety, starting in at a higher point and avoiding the strongest part of the current as much as possible.

THE FRESHET ELSEWHERE.

The losses by the flood at Williamsport are reported as not being very severe outside of the logs which were lost, of which about a million feet escaped. Half of this amount belonged to the Beaver Mills.

A number of logs escaped from the pond of Hebard & Smith, and also a large number from Thompson & Housel, which were tied along the shore below Dodge mills. The majority of the logs were caught in Canfield's boom.

The shear of the boom above the bridge, broke in two or three places.

The charcoal boom, on the south side of the river above the dam, broke, and about 500 cords of wood belonging to Valentine iron works escaped.

Lutcher & Moore lost about one hundred logs. The centre crib in their boom was dragged from its position and taken below the bridge.

HORSES DROWNED.

Mr. E. D. Trumb, of Jersey Shore, had a pair of valuable horses drowned on Tomb's narrows yesterday. They were caught by the current as they were passing along the road at a narrow point, where the wagon slipped off, and they were carried away. The team was valued at $400.

Great damage is reported on Little Pine creek.

——Cruse's and Akers' celebrated cigars for sale at the City book store.

——The boom bill having become a law, only one dollar, instead of one dollar and twenty-five cents, will hereafter be charged on every one thousand feet of lumber rafted out of the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport.

——"Canolles" is the title of a continued story now being written for the Detroit *Free Press* by John Esten Cook. It is a revolutionary sketch, and will be found of interest to all lovers of that style of literature. The opening chapters are well written and very entertaining.

——The Committee on Decoration and Fireworks for the Fourth of July celebration in Bellefonte request all the citizens to decorate and illuminate their dwellings in the evening. This little hint from the committee is all that will be wanted by all patriotic citizens, and we know of none others living in the loyal town of Bellefonte.

——The celebrated "Excelsior" Saratoga water on draught at Green's drug store—5 cents a glass.

——Do not forget to attend the ladies' festival in Humes' new store room on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Ice cream, strawberries, cakes, pretty girls, and other sweet things will be there in abundance and it will be a pleasant place to pass an hour or two, and help the ladies in a good cause.

——Fuguet's "Pride of Key West" cigars at Green's.

——Are the township and borough auditors of the several boroughs and townships in this county making ready to comply with the law which requires them, under penalty of a heavy fine for non-performance of this duty, to publish a full, itemized statement of the financial condition of the borough or township in at least two newspapers in the county?

——Printer Clapp has only stolen three and a half millions in seven years. He's a "type" of Republicanism.—Boston *Post*. Your remarks give us a bad "impression." NEXT.—Detroit *Free Press*. The first statement is full of "errors." We want a better "proof."—Norristown *Herald*. Can't get it; too much "lye" in the letter, perhaps.—Philadelphia *Sentry*.

A better pun hasn't "benzine" around here. But the boys "mal-let" up now.

——We understand that the Rev. Crittenden, sometimes called by his friends, "the little missionary," has purchased a lot on Linn street of McCoy and Linn, and will immediately proceed to erect a habitation thereon. This lot is situated on the east end of the street, between the residences of Mr. Lyons and Thomas Hicks, Esq. It gives us great pleasure to welcome our friend to a place among the bloated bond-holders of Linn street.

——The City book store is the place to get the best cigars. Try them. No. 1, Bush House.

——John Ardell, jr., is our authority for saying that there was five inches of water fell during the late rain storm. George Clark, of Buffalo Run, assures us that there were at least seven inches. Water on one acre of ground one inch deep would make 6,272,640 cubic inches, or 4,209 cubic feet. At 62½ pounds per cubic foot it would make 263,062 pounds, or 131 tons to the acre. Five inches deep would be 655 tons, and seven inches deep would make 917 tons to the acre.

——The money will be refunded to any purchaser of an Opera cigar who is not satisfied with its quality.

——We hope that the recommendation of the Committee on Decorations and Fireworks for the Fourth of July celebration will be followed, and that every business house and private dwelling within the borough limits will be decorated on that day, and that they may also be brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Those of us now living will, in all probability, never have another chance to show off our loyalty on an occasion like the approaching one, and it is but right that we do it up brown.

——The New York *Tribune* thinks that "Mr. Blaine has seized his opportunity, and is once more the man of the hour." He has also spread terror in the ranks of the Democracy. Blaine is their *bete noir*, and they no sooner think they have disposed of him than he confronts them again, and terrifies them worse than before. And so it is with the famous firm of Sechler & Co. They are ready for every emergency, as is evinced in their last move in the face of hard times. They have reduced the price of all groceries to the lowest possible cash price. They have "spread terror" among the other merchants, and are making glad the heart of every family man. All his customers find that it does not cost half so much to live as it did a month or two ago. He buys for cash. He sells for cash. He buys cheap, and therefore he can sell cheap. Remember the place—Bush House Block, opposite this office.

——For the convenience of customers in the West ward the Opera cigar has been placed in the City book store, Bush House block.

——Use Cocoa-Camphorine.

PERSONAL.—W. W. Clark, of Blanchard, called upon us a few days ago. He called rather late,—we were at supper—but left his money with our foreman, however, and received the proper credit upon our books. Mr. Clark is one of our old subscribers, and always prompt to pay. We hope he may live forever, and take the REPUBLICAN as long as he lives.

—A gentleman from Loveville paid us for his paper last week. He is one of the leading men of the place; nothing we could say would make him any better known or more respected by his neighbors and friends. He is as noble and whole-souled a Republican as there is in the county.

—John Foreman, of Centre Hall, called upon us last Monday. Mr. Foreman is a new subscriber, taking our paper for the first time with this issue. He is a gentlemanly, agreeable fellow, and we hope the relations commenced with this issue may long continue with pleasure and profit to both parties.

—Samuel P. Gray, of Buffalo Run, sent us two dollars last week by the hand of his next best friend. Mr. Gray is one of our oldest and best subscribers. We have several of the name of Gray upon our list, and we can say that they are among the most prompt paying patrons we have. They have the reputation everywhere of being straight forward square-dealing men.

—Adam Decker, Jr., of Hublersburg, called upon us last week. He was the first man that paid us for the REPUBLICAN when we first came here, strangers, to take hold of a forlorn hope. It was the first day; we had not been in our office an hour when he came in, subscribed for our paper a year and paid for it. He has stood by us ever since, and we are sorry we were not in when he called to shake hands with our honest, true-hearted friend. We shall not soon forget his generous confidence in us while we were yet strangers. His conduct was in wide contrast to a great many others who thought, at that time, they would stop the REPUBLICAN for a while, until they would see if the new men were going to succeed. It was not their support that made the REPUBLICAN a success, but of the men who, like our friend Adam Decker, rallied to its support in the hour of its severest trial. God bless them and him.

——Paris green for potato bugs at Green's drug store.

——A gentleman from the State College called upon us last week, but did not want us to give him a personal notice; so we won't. The money was what we wanted, and we got that. But perhaps it would not be out of place here to give the order of exercises for commencement week at the college, which are as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 3 P. M.

Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Calder.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Examination of Classes.

TUESDAY, 27.

Examination of Classes.
1½ p. m.—Trial of Mowers.
4 p. m.—Dress Parade and Company Drill.
7½ p. m.—Class-day Exercises, Class of 1876.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Examinations concluded.
9 a. m.—Artillery Salute.
10 a. m.—Annual Meeting of Trustees.
1 p. m.—Meeting of Delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees.
3½ p. m.—Trial of Reapers.
4 p. m.—Review and Battalion Drill.
7½ p. m.—Junior Contest for Kline Prize.

THURSDAY, 29.

8 a. m.—Inspection of Post.
10½ a. m.—Commencement.
2 p. m.—Annual Meeting of Alumni.
7½ p. m.—President's Levee.

——Seidenberg's celebrated Key West cigars for sale at Green's.

——As there is to be quite a lively celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July in Bellefonte, the merchants have decided to close their places of business, People from the country will govern themselves accordingly. The following merchants have signed a paper agreeing to keep their places of business closed during the entire day and evening: Harper Brothers, I. Guggenheimer, D. M. Wagner & Son, Hoffer & Kline, S. & A. Loeb, Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., E. Joseph & Bro., Montgomery & Co., C. Strickland, J. & J. Harris, William McClelland, J. W. Cooke, Lyons & Co. J. L. Runkle, S. A. Brew & Son.

——Rev. W. A. Biggart, of Milesburg, will preach in the Baptist church of this place, next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. It is hoped that all will turn out and hear him.

——The coldest soda water in town at Green's drug store.

——The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. run a free train to Milesburg on last Sunday, for the accommodation of persons wishing to see the damage done by the flood in that locality.

——There will be lots of fun at the festival of the ladies of the M. E. church on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings in Humes' new store room, near the Diamond.

——There was great damage done to the "garden sass" at Central City by the flood on Saturday night and Sunday.

——For a cool, delicious beverage, try Peruvian Beer, at Green's.

——Cherries are beginning to appear in our markets.

——Fishing rods, from 75 cents upwards, at Green's.

——The nomination of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and that of Hon. W. A. Wheeler, of New York for Vice-President, by the Cincinnati Republican Convention, was hailed with such universal satisfaction that an impromptu ratification meeting was called in front of the post-office immediately after the news was received on Friday evening of last week, which was addressed by James Milliken, General James A. Beaver, E. C. Humes, D. H. Hastings, John G. Love and Adolph Loeb. Loud calls were made for Rhoads and Shortlidge. The former was too modest to appear on the stump, and the latter stood in the crowd being congratulated that he more strongly resembled Governor Hayes in person than any other man in town. The band responded to an invitation and played several choice pieces of music, which added very much to the good feelings of the occasion. The meeting adjourned with a Hip! Hip!! Hurrah!!! for Hayes and Wheeler, and everybody was pleased to know that the first gun of the campaign had been fired in Bellefonte.

——Fishing tackle, of best quality, at Green's.

It may be interesting to know how the Pennsylvania delegates stood on the seventh ballot:

For Hayes—Messrs. Cameron, Leeds, Hoyt, Mackey, Pollock, Kemble, McManus, Griessman, Eshleman, Eberle, Reeder, Beckley, Bartholomew, Gluck, Barr, Grove, Carwalt, Davis, Rogers, Cessna, Scull, Wister, Atkinson, Magee, Oliver, Chambers, Quay, Walker, and Smith. Linn and Futhey changed from Blaine to Hayes, but were not recorded.

For Blaine—Messrs. Bingham, Hill, McMichael, Fairman, Stanton, Mann, Byram, Johnson, the two Darlingtons, Wood, Young, Albright, Narberger, Palmer, Bowen, Stewart, Mullan, McPherson, Harvey, Murray, Hampton, Moore, Ruloffson, Truby, Linn, and Bloss.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. W. E. Detwiler, Mr. Thomas H. Wilson, of Gloucester county, N. J., to Miss Aarabella Gardner, of Centre County, Pa.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 21, 1876.

Business moved uninterrupted till Saturday, when the rain storm set in, which caused a temporary suspension. The dullness in grain circles still continues.

WHEAT—The offerings of wheat are moderate, but buyers readily take the deliveries at our quotations. New wheat is coming to our Eastern market from the South, which has caused a moderate decline in price.

CORN—Corn is held in abundance by farmers, and the offerings are far in excess of the demand and local consumption. The dealers have been very active in seeking an outlet, without success. The low rates of freight from the West have forestalled the shipments from the interior of Pennsylvania, the local rates of freight being entirely out of comparison. So long as the railroad war continues between the trunk lines, there is no hope for the local or interior trade of Pennsylvania. Corn is not worth forty cents per bushel for shipment to any point accessible, subject to present rates of freights. We learn that some of the farmers propose feeding their corn to cattle, in preference to selling at forty cents per bushel. The mills continue to pay 45 cents, to supply present wants.

OATS—Oats is about in the situation of corn, 30 cents per bushel being the ruling price.

RYE—Nothing doing.

HAY—The prospect for a full crop in the vicinity of our town is favorable, but the crop in the vicinity of the streams has been virtually destroyed by the late flood. Some parties are offering to sell from the field this year, which is a favorable omen to customers.

BUTTER—Butter is down to 15 cents per pound, and the average quality is below the price. The establishment of a market house is still a debatable question, the interested merchants and consumers who insist upon controlling the produce trade having a majority in the Council. So long as this state of affairs exists the hard-fisted toilers must take such grease as they can get for butter at middlemen's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15 00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	17
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	123¾	124¼
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	116¼	116⅝
" " " '65, J. and J	120⅞	121⅜
" " " '67, " "	123⅜	123⅝
" " " '68, " "	124¼	124½
" 10-40 coupon	118⅛	119
" Pacific 6's, cy	125⅝	126
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117⅜	117⅝
" " c 1881	117⅜	117¾
Called Bonds		
Gold	112¾	112⅝
Silver	109	108
Pennsylvania	72⅞	73
Reading	44¼	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	18⅝
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	47
" Valley	59⅜	60
United R. R. of J	141	141½
Oil Creek	10	10¼
Northern Central	33½	34
Central Transportation	48¾	48½
Nesquehoning	53	53½
C. & A. Mortgage Co '89	104¾	105